THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 84. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

News by the Cables to Sunday—Rapid Extension of the Candian Revolution—Prussia Takes Possession of Hanover, Etc. Etc.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Rapid Extention of the Revolutionary Movement Against the Turks.

TRIESTE, October 7.—The insurgent movement among the Cretans is spreading rapidly.

The Cabinet of the Porte talks of ceasing relations with Greece altogether.

PRUSSIA.

The Territory of Hanover Taken Possession of.

BERLIN, October 7.—The patent taking possession of the late kingdom of Hanover was promulgated by the Government yesterday (6th). The loyalty of the people in all cases is demanded.

England Advises the Porte to Cede Candia to Greece.

It is rumored that England has advised the Porte to cede Candia to Greece for a pecuniary indemnity, of which England would guarantee the payment. Another plan is greatly talked about, according to which England had proposed the union of the Sclave and Greek nationalities, and their being constituted into an independent State under the sovereignty of the Porte.

The Porte Refuses to Cede an Island in the Mediterranean to the United States.

In consequence of some remonstrances which have been addressed to the Porte, the latter has not accepted the offer of the United States of a pecuniary indemnity in consideration of the cession to America of a Turkish island in the Mediterranean.

Russia Determined to Keep Her Diplomatic Agents in North Germany.

It is asserted that Russia has informed the Prussian Cabinet that she intends to retain her legations to the members of the North German Confederation, even should the programme of the Prussian Government exclude them from the right of being diplomatically represented abroad.

DISASTROUS FIRES IN NEW YORK.

St. Patrick's Cathedral Destroyed—The New Building of C. G. Gunther & Sons, With Its Contents, Badly Damaged—Loss Over $600,000—Firemen and Policemen Injured.

Shortly before 10 o'clock on Saturday night a fire was discovered on the third floor or No. 44 Crosby street, in the packing-room of Messrs. John Vogt & Co., importers and dealers in porcelains, foreign glass-ware, and articles of *vertu*.

The building in which the fire originated is five stories in height, and forms an L on Crosby street, communicating with the adjoining, No. 46, which extends through to Broadway, and is numbered 502 and 504 on that thoroughfare. The alarm was sounded immediately on the discovery of the fire, and the fire department quickly responded; but before their arrival the flames, fed by the straw, boxes, and other inflammable material with which the place was filled, ran rapidly through the upper stories, and soon the entire upper part of the building was a mass of flames.

The front door on Broadway was burst in by the firemen on their arrival, and by leading lengths of hose through the building, they were enabled to meet and prevent the flames from advancing far in that direction. The stairs on the Crosby street side only reached to the third story, and this was a serious drawback, as the bulk of the fire was on that side on the fourth and fifth stories. This difficulty was remedied, however, as soon as the hose was led to the front of the building, but while this was being done the flames had attained a headway that they might not have reached but for this circumstance.

In the meantime ladders had been placed against the burning building on the Crosby street side, and, despite the intense heat, were mounted by the firemen, and a half dozen streams brought to bear upon the flames. Inside the building the firemen were also working with vigor and daring. Two of their number, the assistant foreman and pipeman of Engine Company No. 20, having ventured too far into the building, were overcome by the smoke, and sank to the floor. They were rescued by their comrades and borne from the building into the street, where the fresh air soon revived them.

A new source of danger was soon discovered. A quantity of the burning material had fallen through the "man-hole"—reaching from the basement to the top of the building, used for carrying up gas and water pipe—and in a few moments a body of flame was seen to illuminate the skylight on the first floor. A door leading into this flue or "man-hole" was broken open, and a blinding volume of smoke and flame at once rushed out, for the moment driving back all who attempted to approach. Two streams were brought to bear upon the flames, and they were speedily extinguished.

All worked nobly, and at the expiration of an hour there was every indication that the flames would be confined to the three upper floors, and prevented from advancing to the front portion of the building.

Burning of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

At this juncture the rumor was circulated that St. Patrick's Cathedral, situated on the lot bounded by Mott, Prince, and Mulberry streets, was on fire. Our reporter proceeded thither, and found that the rumor was, unfortunately, true. The roof, which was of the old-fashioned sloping kind, and shingled, had caught fire in two places near the apex, from sparks from the Crosby street fire, the wind setting in the direction of the cathedral. Considerable delay was occasioned by those inside refusing to open the door, and thus precious moments were wasted. Finally, the door was opened, and some firemen hurriedly gained the roof and attempted to put out the flames by cutting away the fiery portion.

Two engines were detached from the Crosby street fire and ordered at once to proceed to the Cathedral and endeavor to extinguish the fire, it being evident that at the flames should gain the interior of the vast edifice there would be no hope of saving it. By this time an immense crowd had assembled around the building, drawn from the other fire, and from the houses in the vicinity, the rumor that the venerable edifice was on fire having spread with startling rapidity.

In spite of the exertions of those on the roof, and before a stream could be brought to bear from the street, the fire had worked through the thin wooden roof, and spread rapidly through the light woodwork on the inside. It was now evident that the building was doomed, and attention was at once turned to getting out the portable articles. Members of the congregation, and others, under the direction of Father McSweeney, McGeehan, and others of the priesthood, succeeded in removing all of the fixtures with the exception of two which hung above the altar, the silver service, many of the vestments, and other articles, and conveyed them to the residence of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Starrs, located directly opposite.

The Losses on Broadway.

The basement and first floor of the building Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, extending through into Crosby street, is occupied by C. Godfrey Gunther & Sons, the well-known dealers in fur goods. They had a very large stock of goods, amounting to about $600,000; in addition, they have on storage a large quantity of furs, the property of various private parties throughout the city who are in the habit of leaving them with the firm (except during the winter season) for safe keeping and preservation. The building, a large, white marble front, five stories in height, was erected by the firm a few months since at a cost of over $300,000.

The three upper stories in the rear are badly damaged by fire, while the remainder of the building was flooded with water, necessitating the tearing down of all the ceilings and replacing them with new. The loss on stock is about $250,000, principally by water. The loss on building is about $50,000. Insured on stock and building, $728,000, principally in city companies.

The second, third, fourth, and fifth floors are occupied by John Vogt & Co., importers of porcelain, china, and fine glassware. Mr. Vogt states that his stock was an unusually heavy one, he having recently received large additions. On Saturday he had three carts busily engaged, and took in 120 cases. His entire stock he intimates to have been worth about $250,000, and his loss by fire, water, and breakage at $300,000. The firm have an insurance of $180,000, mostly in city companies.—*New York Tribune.*

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Sinking of the Steamship "Daniel Webster"—Narrow Escape of Those on Board—Disaster to the Steamship "Santiago de Cuba"—Four Lives Lost—The Vessel Towed Back to New York—The Schooner "Minnehaha" Abandoned—Passengers and Crew Rescued by the "Cromwell."

SINKING OF THE "DANIEL WEBSTER."

On the morning of the 27th ultimo the steamship *Daniel Webster* sailed from New York, bound for Mobile, with a general cargo. She also carried eighteen passengers and a crew of twenty-seven men, including the officers. On the 1st of October there was a strong breeze, which soon increased into a gale, and shortly after midnight a hurricane burst upon the steamer, with a heavy sea. The hurricane continued throughout the following day, the steamer meanwhile breasting it gallantly, until about 6 P. M., when she was struck by a heavy sea, which carried away the forecastle hatch and swept her forward decks.

The sea was by this time rolling to a tremendous height, and the hurricane continued to increase until every timber in the steamer shook beneath the weight of its violence. Throughout the whole night she rolled heavily, but still continued to keep her course; but at 7 o'clock on the following morning the engineer reported that she was making water rapidly. As soon as this intelligence was imparted the crew was set to work the pumps and by the strenuous exertions of the men she was kept afloat the whole day. Towards dark the bilge injection gave out, and, as the water continued to increase, all of the hands and the passengers were set to work bailing her out.

The crew and passengers worked with all the energy of men struggling for their lives. But the elements were against them, and at 10 o'clock in the night the water had gained so far as to put out the fire, and the last hope of saving the ship was gone. The situation was now appalling, and the danger of finding a watery grave confronted every soul on board the ill-fated steamer. The wind was still blowing a hurricane; the night was of a pitchy darkness, only broken at intervals by fitful flashes of lightning. Altogether the hope of surviving throughout the night was scarcely cherished, although the captain encouraged the crew and passengers and spoke of the chances of rescue.

Before the boats had all been lowered the eyes of the half despairing passengers and crew were gladdened by the sight of a steamship which then hove into sight. Luckily she perceived the signal of distress flying from the mast of the *Daniel Webster* and instantly bore down in the direction of her. On arriving within hailing distance she was discovered to be the *George Cromwell*, from New Orleans, bound to New York. The passengers and crew of the sinking vessel were promptly taken on board, and their lives thus providentially saved; for it would have been almost impossible for open boats to have floated on the ocean many hours, so high and boisterous were the waves.

All unite in praising the conduct of Captain Bolger of the *Daniel Webster*. Throughout the trying circumstances with which he was called upon to contend he remained calm and energetic; and when compelled by sheer necessity to lower the boats, he first saw that every passenger was placed aboard before he gave a thought for his own safety. Indeed, when the *Cromwell* bore down upon them he was still on board the sinking ship, which he did not leave until he had seen every one of the crew as well as passengers safely taken on board. The boat which took him off had scarcely cleared the wreck when the steamer sank stern foremost, and was in a few minutes lost to sight beneath the raging waters.

DISASTER TO THE "SANTIAGO DE CUBA."

The steamship *Santiago de Cuba* put into New York yesterday in a disabled condition.

From an inspection of the log of the *Santiago de Cuba* and the statement of Lieutenant W. R. Panca, a passenger aboard, the following particulars are given of one of the most severe storms off the coast of Florida which has occurred for some time, and which has caused more marine disasters, many not yet known, than have taken place for some time back.

The steamship *Santiago de Cuba* sailed from New York on Saturday, September 29, at noon, bound for Greytown, *en route* for San Francisco. She had on board five hundred passengers as well as a large and well-assorted cargo of general merchandise. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon a heavy easterly gale came on, with constant rain, the passengers as usual becoming sea-sick. On Sunday, September 30, the heavy southeast gales continued, accompanied by a heavy rain. Towards noon the weather clouded up a little.

The vessel was at this time about one hundred and ninety-seven miles from New York. On Monday, October 1, during the forenoon, there was a light breeze, but a very heavy head swell prevailed, indicating a past or coming storm. On Tuesday violent southeast gales with heavy seas commenced. In the afternoon the gales increased almost to a hurricane. During the night the ship was thrown from side to side with terrible violence. Many of the passengers were thrown from their berths. On Wednesday morning the storm had become a terrific hurricane. The seas are described as being awful in the extreme. Old seamen, who had followed their avocation for thirty years and upwards, said they had never witnessed anything so fearful.

At half-past 8 o'clock A. M. a heavy sea twisted off the rudder-head, thus leaving the vessel at the mercy of the waves, rendering useless all the other steering apparatus. Shortly after this misfortune, a tremendous sea was shipped, by which the cutwater was wrenched away clear down to the keel, the forward was broken, the forward cabins were carried away, and in fine, everything forward of the foremast was swept overboard.

This sea carried to a watery grave Cornelius Carson, the steerage steward, and Henry Brown, a waiter; also two steerage passengers, whose names we have not learned. The porter's room, with all the oil, both starboard water-closets and all the wood work on the starboard paddle-box were washed overboard. At this time the ship commenced to leak badly, the water running down to the fires in the engine-room, where it took but a few moments to become scalding hot. The firemen continued to work almost knee deep in the scalding water.

The agitation of the passengers at this juncture was heartrending, there seeming no possible hope of saving a single life. The bulwarks forward went with a terrible crash, which made some of the women almost frantic.

At times the heavy seas rose high above the topmast. The excellent sailing qualities of the ship, however, proved equal to the occasion. A few encouraging words from the captain quieted the fears of the passengers, some of whom had gone so far as to cast away their clothes and provide themselves with life-preservers in case the vessel went down.

At this time the captain being fearful that the saloon and state rooms on deck would be washed way, ordered all the passengers between decks, a command which was quietly obeyed, the ladies behaving with the utmost fortitude. Shortly after this, the leak increasing, the passengers were called to give a helping hand, and they worked at the pumps with a will. Many of the ladies assisted in bailing out the water as it was pumped up.

At noon the hurricane was terrible; indeed, nothing could be seen twenty feet in any direction from the sides of the ship for the spray and sea. The cabin sky-lights were carried away, letting a great deal of water into the "between decks."

On Thursday the heavy gales continued with a terrible sea running, and but small hopes were entertained of ever reaching land. At daylight a temporary tiller was rigged, and by noon the ship was again capable of being steered. At 2 P. M. the temporary tiller was torn away, and the vessel was drifting about as unmanageable as before. Two of the passengers, ship carpenters, now set to work and cut away the wood between decks round the rudder, and made a hole for the insertion of a new tiller to work with relieving tackle. This work was accomplished by 6 P. M., and the ship now being manageable, her course was shaped for Norfork.

During the day every effort was made to stop the leak. Sheets, billows, beds, etc., were stuffed into the fore peak, and these aided much in stopping the rush of water. A sail was also got over the bows, with grate bars attached to sink it, and bound fast with ropes. In this way a good portion of water was prevented from coming in. During this last-mentioned operation, the second officer, Mr. Milkes, had his left thumb torn off, and was otherwise badly bruised; notwithstanding which, like a brave fellow, he continued at his post until the ship arrived in port.

—Wife-whipping seems to be prevalent in the West.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The President Authorizes the "Times" to Publish the Report of the Military Commission on the Riots—The Expose of More Astounding Swindles Expected, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—This morning's *Times* announces that President Johnson, over his own signature, has authorized its editor to publish the report of the Military Commission relative to the New Orleans riots, and it will appear to-morrow.

The *Times* severely attacks Mayor Monroe and other city officials, and is evidently preparing for a change of policy favorable to the Constitutional amendment.

It is believed that in a few days more astounding swindles upon the Government will be exposed.

General W. H. King, who has made a four months' tour of Texas represents the people remarkably well disposed towards the General Government, law-abiding, and industrious.

Governor Wells' Letter—The Report of the Military Commission—Gen. Beauregard and the Contemplated Rebellion

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—A public meeting, called last evening to refute the accusations contained in Governor Wells' recent letter, proved a perfect fizzle, there being only about ten or fifteen people present. The *Times'* editorially states its intention to publish the report of the Military Commission to-morrow, by the express permission of President Johnson. It is stated that General Beauregard is in Europe seeking foreign assistance to support the movement contemplated against the Government by the secret Rebel societies in the South, which are supposed to be in league with the Knights of the Golden Circle in the North and West.

GREAT SPEECH OF GENERAL BUTLER.

He Advocates the Impeachment of the President—He Says the Regular Army will be Swept Away if They Should Obey the Call of the President Against Congress—He Hopes the War will Come on in 1867, and Not in 1869.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—The speech made by General Butler in this city last night was the most violent he has yet delivered, and the more furious he became, the louder was the applause. The following is the concluding portion of his speech:—

We are told that if Congress shall proceed to impeach the President, as it should, and I hope it will, that then there will be a trial of the strength of this Government; that the President will call upon the army and navy, and that the army and navy will obey him. Let there be no fear about that, because the army and navy of the United states are not those few men who are in the regular service. (Applause.) I have no desire to disparage the integrity nor the patriotism of the army of the United states, but if the army, as such, or any portion of it, or any officer of it, shall so far forget the duties he owes to his flag, and to his profession as a soldier, as to answer any but the legal call of his country, that small body of men will be swept from the face of the country as a cobweb is swept away before the rising of the morning sun (Applause) More than that, we are told that this will bring on a struggle. Very well. I am convinced of one or two things—either that the struggle, if it should come at all, must come in this way, or it will be precipitated upon us in the next Presidential election when we come to inaugurate our President. * * * * * Therefore, if the trouble must come, which God forbid, let it come in March, 1867, not to March, 1869. Let us have this thing done with. This country has been in a turmoil and trial and difficulty and commotion long enough for traitors and their sympathizers. (Great applause.) Let us settle this question at once. If Baal be God, let us serve him. If the Lord God be God, let us serve him. (Great cheers.)

BOLD ROBBERY ON AN EXPRESS CAR.

Adams' Express Car on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Robbed of $15,000—The Through Safe Thrown from the Car, but Afterwards Recovered—The Robbers Escape.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 7.—Last night, as the eastward bound train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad left Seymour, two men, with their faces masked, entered the messenger car of Adams' Express, presented a pistol at the head of the messenger, took his key, opened the local safe, and rifled it of $15,000. They then threw out the through safe, containing a large amount of papers and coin, and jumped from the car. The train was stopped some miles ahead and a hand-car sent back to the scene of the robbery. The safe, which was too heavy to carry, was recovered, but the robbers escaped. The company offers a liberal reward for their apprehension.

PRIZE FIGHT IN CANADA.

Mill Between Benjamin Hogan and Thomas Donnelly—Thirty-five Rounds Fought—Hogan the Victor.

BUFFALO, October 7.—A prize fight took place yesterday morning, near Fort Erie, C. W., between Benjamin Hogan and Thomas Donnelly. Thirty-five rounds were fought, resulting in the victory of Hogan.

There were but few spectators, owing to the early hour at which the fight took place.

The Payment of Additional Bounties.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury has just rendered the following decision relative to the payment of the additional bounty:—

"Upon consultation between the accounting officers in relation to certain questions arising under the act of July 28, 1866, it has been decided that where a soldier served out a two years' enlistment and then re-enlisted, was promoted, and died in the service as a commissioned officer, his heirs are not entitled to additional bounty; nor are the heirs of a soldier entitled who was transferred to the navy and died in the service. Parents of a deceased soldier, under the regulations of the Secretary of War, must join in the application for the additional bounty, and in cases where the father has already applied, the application of the mother, if living, must also be presented. Where the mother is dead, the fact should be stated in the father's application. Parents of a deceased soldier who reside in a foreign country are not entitled to additional bounty. Paragraph 8 of the regulations issued by the Secretary of War declares that the act of July 28, 1866, creates no rights of inheritance beyond those vested by the law under which these heirs received, or were entitled to receive, the original bounty; and as by the act of July 11, 1862, such foreign heirs were excluded from receiving the original bounty, they cannot receive the additional bounty. Where the parents of a soldier have been divorced, or have separated by mutual consent, the same rules govern the settlement of a claim for additional bounty as have been heretofore followed in the settlement of similar cases. When the claim of a widow of a soldier is pending for arrears of pay and bounty, the additional bounty will be allowed on the same application upon proof that she had not married again prior to the 28th of July, 1866. In applications now pending by the guardians of the children of a soldier, where their ages have been omitted, evidence must be furnished giving the age of each. Additional bounty to discharged soldiers cannot be paid through the Second Auditor's Office, and no applications for it where the discharge is claimed to have been lost will be entertained."

—Lucca has been playing *Marguerite* at Baden to a crowded house, the seats at twenty francs.

—M. Herold, son of the author of *Zampa*, has accepted the post of *Avocate* of the Opera.

—M'me Jennie Van Zandt is to sing in Warsaw.

—Bismark and Minister Motley were schoolmates.

THIRD EDITION

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF COMMODORE ROBERT F. STOCKTON.

PRINCETON, October 8.—Commodore Robert F. Stockton, formerly of the United States navy, died at his residence in this city, about 10 o'clock last evening. His complaint was cholera morbus, with which he was attacked on Wednesday last. His funeral will take place here on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMODORE ROBERT F. STOCKTON.

Robert Field Stockton was born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1796. He was a grandson of Hon. Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Robert F. Stockton entered the United States Navy, while at college, in his fifteenth year, as a midshipman, and was promoted to be Aid to Commodore Rodgers, on board the frigate *President*, receiving honorable notice for gallantry in several battles, and in December, 1814, he was promoted to a junior lieutenancy.

In 1815 he was sent to the Mediterranean in the *Guerriere*, in the war against Algiers, but was soon transferred to the *Spitfire*, as First Lieutenant, in which he distinguished himself by boarding, with a boat's crew, an Algerine war-vessel. In February, 1816, he was ordered to the *Washington*, the flagship of Commodore Chauncey, cruising in the Mediterranean, and subsequently he was transferred to the *Erie*.

In 1821 he was sent back to the United States in command of the *Erie*, and was then ordered to the coast of Africa, with permission to aid the African Colonization Society in procuring a new site for its settlement. Accompanied by Dr. Ayres, the agent of the Society, he succeeded, with some difficulty, in obtaining from the native chiefs a treaty ceding a tract of land around Cape Mesurado, which is the original territory of the present Republic of Liberia.

During his cruise on the African coast, Lieutenant Stockton captured a considerable number of slavers, and a Portuguese privateer, the *Marianna Flora*, of twenty-two guns, which had attacked him. This vessel he sent to the United States, and a series of trials followed in the United States Courts as to the propriety of her capture. Lieutenant Stockton was finally justified in the Supreme Court, but the vessel was given up to Portugal as an act of comity.

He also captured a French slaver, which led to a long litigation, but was again justified by the Supreme Court. On his return from the African coast he was ordered to the West Indies, to break up the nests of pirates preying upon our commerce there, in which enterprise he was completely successful.

From 1826 to 1838 he was absent on leave from service, and remained principally at his home at Princeton.

During this period he took an active part in politics in favor of Andrew Jackson, working in the three States of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, with wonderful success, for the old hero of New Orleans, who was his firm friend. He also interested himself extensively in the internal improvement of New Jersey.

In 1838 he was again sent to the Mediterranean as Flag Officer of the *Ohio*, Commodore Hull's flagship; and in 1839 was promoted to a Post Captaincy, and recalled. After this, at Philadelphia, he gave great attention to naval gunnery, the construction of steam engines, and naval architecture, and obtained permission from the Navy Department to construct a war steamer, after much solicitation and only after the plans of the department in this line had all proved miserable failures.

Captain Stockton's plans were new, and embraced designs which the naval contractors all maintained could not be practically executed, but the steam sloop-of-war *Princeton*, commenced at Philadelphia in 1842, and completed in 1844, proved to be superior at that time to any war vessel afloat, and has furnished substantially the model for many of our most noted Government steamships. Her speed and sailing qualities, her admirable model, the security of her motive power, which for the first time was placed below the water-line, and her powerful armament, all attracted great attention.

The unaccountable explosion of one of her large guns, at Washington, February 28, 1844, led to the death of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, and three other distinguished men. Captain Stockton was seriously injured himself by the accident. A Naval Court of Inquiry afterwards exonerated him from any blame in the matter either in the construction of the gun or the management of the firing.

In October 1845 he was sent, with a reinforcement, to the squadron operating on the Pacific coast, in the command of which he succeeded Commodore Sloat, soon after his arrival at Monterey, California. Here, with a force of not over 1500 men, of whom about 600 were sailors, and the remainder mostly American settlers of the region, he made a conquest of the whole of California in about six months' campaigning, and established over it the authority of the United States.

The collision between him and Brigadier-General Kearney, in relation to the right of the supreme command in California, was subsequently made the subject of a court-martial. Having been sustained in his right, Commodore Stockton established a Provisional Government, and returned to the East, overland, in June, 1847.

In 1849 he resigned his commission in the Navy. In 1851 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he procured the passage of a law abolishing flogging in the Navy.

In 1853 he resigned his seat in the Senate, and retired to private life.

Commodore Stockton resided part of the time at Princeton, and during the winter months generally in Philadelphia, where he has many relatives and friends. He was a gentleman of culture and fine taste, and he died in the possession of considerable wealth.

He was elected a member of the Peace Congress in 1861, and has several times been mentioned in connection with the nominations of his party for the position of Vice-President of the United States.

JOHN S. RAREY.

John S. Rarey died at Cleveland, on Thursday, of palsy. He was born in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1828, and at an early age showed a knack in the management of horses which induced the neighbors to submit their intractable beasts to his powers. His own system, by which he has gained so much celebrity and profit, was worked out by degrees from his observations on equine eccentricities. In 1856 he went to Texas, and found plenty of material to experiment on.

When he came back thence to Ohio, he began to give public exhibitions, and since that time has been pretty nearly continuously before the public. About five years ago he went to Europe, and surprised everybody by the pliancy to his treatment which he made the most incorrigible horses exhibit. In England particularly the most vicious beasts that could be found by ransacking the country were brought to him, but in no instance did he fail to get at least temporary control over his subjects.

The horse Cruiser had been a racing colt of some promise, but before he was brought to Rarey had become so outrageous that scarcely anybody dared go near him. He had killed one or two grooms, and in default of shooting him, his owner had to keep him weighted with a heavy iron muzzle, and strapped in every limb. Rarey took him, and after one or two private interviews, showed him to the public as gentle as a lamb, and loosened from all his girths and muzzles. He afterwards bought this horse and brought him to America.

The fame of this spread; and when Rarey began, as he did soon after, to expound his system, he found as many pupils as he could attend to. At first he exacted a promise from them that they would not divulge the method, but it soon got abroad and is now applied by a great many imitators in both countries. It would seem, however, that to make it very successful, it must be administered by a man of very great nerve tact, and coolness; and just such a man was its inventor.

Rarey crossed to the Continent after "doing" the British empire, and patronage and profit in plenty awaited him there. Several royal, princely, and serene personages "were graciously pleased" to see the performance, and he received the decoration of some Russian order from the Czar.

Since he returned Rarey has lived mostly on his farm at Groveport, Ohio; a fine place, which he had bought and stocked well with the proceeds of his art. In 1863, however, he was employed by Government to inspect and report on the horses of the Potomac army, and his report was thought of considerable value. He was thirty-eight years of age, and a bachelor.

MICHAEL F. DALLETT, ESQ.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Michael F. Dallett, of the well-known firm of Dallett & Biss, died in this city last evening after a very short illness. Mr. Dallett was a native of Philadelphia, where he was largely connected, and was, in every respect, a most estimable and successful merchant and citizen.

Republican Meeting at Bethlehem.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BETHLEHEM, October 7.—The Republican canvass of this county was concluded last night with a very large meeting, at Citizen's Hall. General J. L. Selfridge, late Assessor of the District and the Captain of Company A, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, presided. Addresses were delivered by Louis Wain Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Colonel Wetherill, of Northampton. Captain Schuembock spoke in German. As the Democrats have naturalized four hundred Irishmen within the past week, but small Republican gains are anticipated in the county.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7.—The Board of Fire Commissioners of the Paid Fire Department have elected Frank E. R. Whitney Chief Engineer, and Henry W. Buscks and Charles H. Acheison, First and Second Assistant Engineers.

Nathan Floyd, late of Leavenworth, was recently killed, together with seven companions, by Indians while *en route* to Montana.

The steamer *Oriflamme* has arrived from Columbia river with $120,000 in treasure.

A despatch from Salem, Oregon, states that in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr. Humason offered a series of resolutions declaring that the action of the House in ratifying the Constitutional amendment before the admission of the members from Grant county to their seats was fraudulent, and by the aid of one Union member, were adopted by the following vote:—Yeas, 24; nays, 23. The Secretary of State was then requested to transmit a copy of the resolutions to Secretary Seward. Farther action will be had to-morrow.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 6.—The weather still remains unsettled, with the wind northerly and easterly.

The steamer *Relief* and the wrecking schooner *J. Johnson* have sailed for Body Inlet, N. C. They were sent out by the Coast Wrecking Company for the purpose of making an effort to either raise the recently wrecked steamer *Sheridan* or recover a portion of her cargo.

The schooner *Louis S. Davis*, Captain Kempton, arrived off the harbor to-day, and reported having encountered very heavy weather outside. She was fourteen days coming from Wilmington, N. C., owing to the northerly winds. She is bound to New York.

A SHOOTING CASE.—Rather a serious occurrence took place on the Schuylkill river at Manayunk. James Johnson, who has charge of a canal-boat, was unloading bricks at a wharf in Manayunk for the firm of Campbell & Co., who are building an extension to their works at that place.

John Detweiler, who has charge of another canal-boat, came down, and, it is said, ordered Johnson to move aside and let him go by, or he would run into him. Johnson refused to do so, when Detweiler drew a revolver, and threatened to shoot him if he did not.

Johnson then reached down into his cabin, and catching up a double-barrelled gun, pointed it at Detweiler, and ordered him away, and as he did not go, discharged the gun at him, the contents taking effect in the lower part of the body.

Both parties were arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Ramsdell, who held Johnson in $1000, and Detwiler in $600 to answer.

DISTURBANCE IN BRIDESBURG.—Quite a disturbance is said to have occurred in Bridesburg the other night when the Republican organization were parading through the streets. It appears that while a club was parading through the streets a bottle was thrown from the second story of a house at a banner, which, however, missed its object. The men in the possession then made a rush, and entered the building to tear it out, but the disturbance was finally quelled.

Afterwards W. R Curtin, a man who had served in an Alabama regiment as a Rebel through the war, and who has since been working in Mr Barton Jenks' establishment stood up in the street and used the most violent, insulting language towards the men in the procession, some of whom took him in hand and thrashed him. He was then arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Holmes, who held him in $500 bail to answer for his disorderly and riotous conduct.

A COWARDLY FELLOW.—John Shafner was arrested at Broad street and Ridge avenue for committing an assault and battery on an old man, sixty-five years of age, named Woodhouse. The affair originated out of a political quarrel. A friend of Mr. Woodhouse had asked the landlord of the tavern why a certain candidate's name had not been put up, and Shafner, it is alleged, attacked him for it. Woodhouse interfered in behalf of his friend when, it is said, Shafner turned on him and knocked him down, and then kicked him all around the barroom. Mr. Woodhouse was injured rather severely by his ill-treatment. Shafner had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him to answer in $500 bail.

A MERITORIOUS ACTION.—The steamer *Ruggles*, whilst lying at the foot of the first wharf below Market street, took fire from the heat around the smokestack yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock. Officer Westcot, who was on the beat, instantly jumped aboard and broke open the engine-room, and, getting a bucket, soon extinguished the flames before they had got much headway. The fire was put out before the captain knew anything about it; and owing to the very prompt exertions of Officer Westcot a very serious conflagration was prevented, as there was a large quantity of combustibles in the immediate neighborhood. The damage done was slight.

A ROW IN BEDFORD STREET.—About 5 o'clock this morning the peaceful slumbers of that classic locality, Bedford street, near seventh, were disturbed by the sounds of a violent scuffle. The police being naturally attracted to the spot, soon set to unravel the difficulty, and succeeded in arresting John Carrey, a colored individual, who had amused himself by breaking bricks over the head of another man. The man struck was so severely injured that he had to be taken to the hospital. John was taken to the Station House. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to answer for assault and battery with intent to kill.

INSULTING FEMALES.—A man by the name of Udolph Burk, whilst laboring under a superfluity of spirits, made, it is alleged, a cowardly assault upon a woman last night, in the neighborhood of Broad and Oxford streets. The police being attracted to the spot by the noisy battle of words, Udolph was arrested. After his arrest a pistol was found upon his person. He had an examination before Alderman Fitch, who after hearing the evidence in the case, committed Udolph in default of $700 to answer for insulting a female and for carrying a concealed deadly weapon.

A PUGNACIOUS MAN.—Harry Monaghan whilst in a state of hilarity, last night, came across an unlucky individual who was unfortunate enough to arouse Harry's ire, and was forthwith knocked down. The affair occurred in that quiet neighborhood, Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth. The injured individual is reported to be a prominent Fenian. Monaghan was arrested and had a hearing before Alderman Swift, who, after hearing the facts of the case, held him to answer.

LET THEM ALL VOTE.—John H. Hammond, Esq., proprietor of the Kensington Screw Dock and Ship-Yard, has decided to close business at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, in order to allow his employes time to vote. Several other establishments will do likewise. Let the thing be made general all over the city.

NEW CHOLERA CASES.—The number of cases reported to the Board of Health up to noon to-day was thirty-one.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, October 8, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull and unsettled this morning, with the exception of Government bonds, which were the most active on the list at an advance. 7'30s sold largely at from 106@106⅛, an advance of ⅛; and old 5-20s at 113¼, an advance of 1; 110 was bid for new do.; 112¼ for 6s of 1881; and 99⅞ for 10-40s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 57⅛@57¾, closing at the former rate, a decline of ⅛; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅝, a slight decline; 129¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 39¾ for North Pennsylvania; 64½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 32¼ for Catawissa preferred; 55 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 33 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46¼ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 21½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 55 for Chesnut and Walnut; 17½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 12 for Lombard and South.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 101 was bid for Seventh National; 231 for North America; 148 for Philadelphia; 58 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 32½ for Mechanics'; 103 for Southwark; 99½ for Kensington; 46 for Penn Township; 60¼ for Girard; 32½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 58 for Commonwealth; and 68 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 28¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27½ for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 149½; 11 A. M., 149¾; 12 M., 148¾; 1 P. M., 149¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500	U S 7·30s, Aug.	106¼	100 sh	Reading...s10 57
$2500	do.....lots	106¼	100 sh	do.....b5 57
$500	do., July	106	100 sh	do.....b5 57
$400	U S 7·30s June	106	100 sh	do.....b60. 57
$5650	do.....	106	100 sh	do.....b5 57
$1200	do.....	106	100 sh	do.....s10 57
$10000	US 5-20s 62 coup	113½	100 sh	do...s5wn. 57
$8600	Ph 6s, mun lts.	100	100 sh	do..... 57
$500	do.....	100	100 sh	do.....s10 57
$500	Leh 6s, 84.....	92	100 sh	do....s5wn 57
$5000	do.....	92½	100 sh	do.....s10 57
$2000	Wyoming b's	80	200 sh	do lots..s30 57
$2000	Pa R 1st m 6s	91½	1 sh	Pa & R..... 57
$2000	do. 2d m 6s	96	50 sh	do..... 56½
$4000	Sun & Erie 7s	95	50 sh	do..... 56½
$8900	Ph & E 6s..b3	91	200 sh	Ecbert..... ¼

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112¼@112½; do., 1862, 112¾@113¼; do., 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 110¼@110⅝; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅞@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 2d series, 106@106¼; do., 3d series, 106@106¼; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 113¾@113⅞.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 149¼@150; Silver 1¼ and ⅛, 140; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16⅜; do., July, 1864, 15⅝; do., August, 1864, 15⅜; do., October, 1864, 14⅞; do., December, 1864, 13⅞; do., May, 1865, 11⅜; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9⅜; do., October, 1865, 9.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, October 8.—The Flour Market was very quiet to-day, but prices were firmly maintained. There was some inquiry for home consumption, but no demand for exportation. Sales of 200 barrels superfine at $8; old and new stock extras at $9@11; 600 barrels Northwestern extra family at $12·50@13·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $13·50@14·50; and fancy brands at $15@16·50 according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $8·50@9·75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a fair feeling in the Wheat Market, but not much doing, in consequence of the absence of supplies. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·95@3·05, and white at $3·10@3·25. The last sale of Rye was at $1·

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Face the Issue.

From the Tribune.

The Constitutional amendment now awaiting ratification by the States was matured and passed by the Republican majority in Congress. No Democrat favored it in committee; no Democrat voted for it in either House. Johnson and Johnsonism would have beaten it if they could. Had they been able to control one-third of the votes in either House, they would have beaten it; in every State Legislature which has acted on it thus far, they, to a man, have fought it. Up to this hour they have unanimously done their worst to defeat it.

The Constitutional amendment has thus been made by them the main issue in the present canvass. It need not have been had they not chosen to have it so. It is a party issue because they as a party oppose and seek to defeat it. How?

I. They assert that the Republicans have not proposed it in good faith. In their view scores of such men as William Pitt Fessenden, Henry Wilson, John Sherman, Lyman Trumbull, Timothy O. Howe, etc., are tricksters and cheats, who spent months in devising an amendment to the Constitution which the South would not accept, yet which the North would consider fair, so as (in their phrase) to "perpetuate disunion."

We do not deem this deserving an answer. They who really suppose that eminent statesmen are simply sharpers of a low grade will continue in this faith, whatever may be said to the contrary. They are to be, not convinced, but pitied. But those who mislead them know better.

II. They assert that there is no certainty that the States lately in revolt have no assurance that their representatives will be admitted to seats in Congress if they should ratify the amendment.

In a certain sense, that is true. We can imagine a fashion of ratification that would *not* insure instant admission to Congress. A State might ratify with palpable intent to have the amendment engrafted on the Constitution, but in order to acquire power to defeat it. But if any State shall in good faith ratify it, accepting it as a settlement of the chief matters in dispute, and doing its best to have it generally ratified and acquiesced in, then we presume that State will be treated exactly as Tennessee has already been. She ratified it, and was fully represented in both Houses of Congress within the ensuing week. Why is not that reasonable celerity?

III. They proclaim that whether with or without good reason, the Southern States will not ratify.

We answer that this assumption is at war with reason and probability. These States eagerly desire readmission to Congress. The loyal States, through Congress, have proposed terms which the impartial must (and do) pronounce fair and liberal. The judgment of the country approves them. If, now, the South should virtually say, "We will not ratify, we prefer to stay out;" public opinion would respond, "Stay out, then; we can stand it as long as you can." The South will find this a losing business, and back out of it ungracefully. She will prefer to keep out, that is, to ratify and come in. The proofs of this already afforded are decisive.

The Northern Copperheads saw fit to fight the amendment desperately in Congress. *They* made it the main issue in the present canvass. Yet, after having so made it, they are clearly afraid to meet it. They bolt the amendment, because it precludes giving a South Carolina Rebel double the power in our Union that is accorded to a New England republican; yet they do not dare to fight it on this ground. Nor do they like to stand up and argue that the Rebels have the same right to enter Congress to-morrow as if they had never sought to destroy the Union. The loyal heart of the nation non-concurs. They are compelled, therefore, to shuffle out of an issue of their own raising, and to try to prove that the radicals do not mean what they say—that Congress spent months in framing a Constitutional amendment on purpose to have it defeated—and that the Tuckerton Whistle or Pendleton Gas-Bag is the authoritative organ of the Republican party, and not its National Committee nor its leading journals. It is a desperate undertaking; but what else can they do?

The Constitutional Amendment in the South.

From the Herald.

We have before us, in a Mississippi paper, a letter from the late Provisional Governor Sharkey, now one of the United States Senators elect from said State, as reconstructed, in the absence of Congress, under the conditions imposed by President Johnson. In this letter, dated Washington city, September 17, and addressed to Governor Humphreys, the writer says:—"The public prints inform me that our Legislature is to be convened in extra session on the 15th of October," and that "the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States as a fourteenth article may possibly be submitted to the Legislature for its adoption or rejection." Mr. Sharkey then proceeds to give his opinions on the amendment, involving a number of objections, of which the first will serve our present purpose.

He says:—"In the first place, I do not believe the amendment was recommended by two-thirds of the Congress of the United States," that "the constitutional House of Representatives consists of members chosen by the people of the several States, and the Senate consists of two Senators from each State," and that "it is very clear that a body not so composed—or, in other words, where a considerable number of States are excluded from representation in both branches—is not the Congress of the United States." Now, we have to declare it as our deliberate opinion that a more revolutionary proposition than this never entered into the head of any of the leaders of the late Rebellion; that if Mr. Sharkey is right, we have had no Government of the United States during the last five years, nothing better than an unconstitutional Congress or two, all the acts of which are null and void. To this extremity the objection of Mr. Sharkey will carry him; but he qualifies it by saying that "when the Southern states adopted the amendment abolishing slavery the state of things was very different. They had not elected or sent members to the Congress which recommended that amendment. But when this amendment was proposed they had elected members who appeared at the proper time and demanded to be admitted, but were rejected. We are not, therefore," he says, "to be told that we have recognized this as a constitutional Congress."

This does not mend the matter; for it abolishes the Thirty-ninth Congress and puts the lately rebellious States into this very charming position: that, having gone out to join in an armed conspiracy to overthrow the Government, and having been reduced, after a four years' war, to the alternative of laying down their arms, they are all right again, and Congress can do nothing till they are restored to their seats. This is the chop logic of Mr. Sharkey. It has the true ring of the old State Rights nullification and secession theories of South Carolina before the war, and no man uttering such doctrines at this day is fit to represent any State in Congress, for he does not recognize the issues that have been settled by the late war for the Union.

It has been settled by the war that secession is a fallacy; that State sovereignty is a fallacy; that a State has no right to secede; that the States concerned in the late Rebellion are subject to its consequences, including the abolition of slavery, the repudiation of all the debts and obligations incurred by them in the Rebellion, and to such other conditions of restoration as the Congress adhering to the Government of the United States in the war may think fit to impose. President Johnson, acting upon these fixed facts, undertook his work of Southern reconstruction. To his Provisional Governor Sharkey (this same Sharkey), of Mississippi, on the 26th of July last, the President, through Mr. Seward, addressed a telegram embracing these words:—"The President sees no reason to interfere with General Slocum's proceedings. The Government of the State will be provisional only until the civil authorities shall be restored with the approval of Congress."

Again, on the 12th of September, in a despatch to Provisional Governor Marvin, of Florida, the President says, through the Secretary of State, "It must be distinctly understood that the restoration to which your proclamation refers will be subject to the decision of Congress." This settles the question, for Congress is the law-making power of the United States. Moreover, as this Thirty-ninth Congress stands officially recognized by the President as the Congress of the United States, its sovereign authority over this matter of Southern restoration is placed beyond dispute. The case lies in a nut-shell. The lately rebellious States, *de jure*, have never been out of the Union; but, *de facto*, they were carried out by their Rebellion, are out now (excepting Tennessee), and will remain out till reinstated on the terms imposed by Congress.

Tennessee has been reinstated on the terms laid down by Congress in the Constitutional amendment before the country. President Johnson has thought fit to appeal from Congress to the people against this amendment. Here, as events have shown, he committed an unfortunate mistake. We hope, however, that he will be guided by the verdict of the people in the approaching elections. We have no doubt as to what that verdict will be. Falling in with the overwhelming public sentiment of the North, he may still recover his lost ground in a hunt to the Mississippi Legislature to lead off for this Constitutional amendment. A hint from President Johnson will suffice throughout the South against all the exploded State sovereignty theories of such unreconstructed Southern followers of Rhett, Mason, and Slidell, as Mr. Sharkey. Otherwise, the best opportunity and the best terms for restoration that the excluded States can ever obtain will be lost, and with them will be lost the opportunity offered the Administration for securing the balance of power in Congress, and in the reconstruction of parties for the future. Restoration, power, and prosperity are offered with this amendment, while from its rejection delays, agitations, and the perils of utter ruin and confusion await the excluded States.

The National Debt—Extensive Liquidation in September.

From the Times.

Secretary McCulloch has just given to the public another most encouraging exhibit of the national indebtedness. The details show a net liquidation of $22,346,226 during the month of September; of $96,951,425 since June 1, 1866; and of $184,916,334 since August 1, 1865, when the debt was largest. The net indebtedness of the country August 1, 1865, was $2,757,253,276; October 1, 1866, was $2,573,336,942; net liquidation in fourteen months, $183,916,334.

Thus it appears that the debt has been cancelled at the monthly rate of over thirteen millions since August 1, 1865. It is quite confidently anticipated that this rate of liquidation can be easily maintained until the public burdens shall have been reduced to moderate proportions, and until the legal privileges of premature redemption of the interest-bearing bonds and notes shall have been exhausted. Through the summer and early autumn of the current year, the progress of liquidation has been very rapid, having averaged over twenty-four millions a month.

The footings of the last three debt statements compare thus:—

	Aug. 1.	Sept 1.	Oct. 1.
Interest in coin	$1,242,628,441	$1,288,322,541	$1,310,065,942
Int in currency	1,079 668,959	978,771,040	930,930 100
Interest ceased	4,676 168	19,653 444	23,302,572
No interest....	443,449 046	441,567 810	437,252 205
Grand total	$2,770,416,606	$2,728,314,835	$2,701 550,720
Less cash in Treasury	137,317 334	132 631,667	128,213,767
Net indebted's	$2,633,099 272	$2 595,683 168	$2 573,336 942

Gratifying headway is being made in funding the temporary obligations of the Government, as a necessary preliminary to their prompt discharge. Five-twenty bonds are steadily superseding the less manageable burdens, such as Seven-thirty notes, thus measurably relieving the Department from apprehended embarrassment, and enabling it to make timely provision for the claims of the national creditors by bringing the debt as nearly as practicable, under existing authority, into a consolidated and controllable form. More than eighty-six millions of the Seven-thirty loan (originally $830,000,000, now reduced to $743,996,905) have thus been funded. The notes so provided for were nearly all of the first series, maturing in August of the coming year. Hence, it seems that over a fourth of the notes of this series (originally amounting to $300,000,000) have been prematurely funded, lessening, to this extent, the impending calls on the Department for cash or bonds, according to the reserved rights of noteholders. The bulk of the series will doubtless be as satisfactorily arranged for, ahead of maturity. Half of the temporary loan has been cancelled during the month. It was as much as $45,536,000 on the 1st ult.; it is now down to $22,500,000. These are important gains for the Treasury.

Of the cash reserve of the Treasury, the coin portion shows a gain of nearly ten millions, and the currency share a decrease of less than fifteen millions within the month. The actual figures are as follows:—

CASH IN TREASURY.

	Sept. 1. 1866.	*Oct* 1, 1866.
Coin	$76 833,918	$86,259 909
Currency	55 297,749	41,953,858
Grand total	$132,631,668	$128 213,767

Of the coin balance on the 1st instant, the sum of $75,202,269 was absolutely the property of the Treasury, as against $60,858,698 on the 1st of September, showing a gain during the month of $14,345,571; while the sum of only $11,057,640 belonged to depositors holding gold certificates, as against $15,480,220 standing to the credit of the same parties on the first ult., indicating a reduction of $4,422,580. At the ruling price of gold, the Treasury own a coin reserve equivalent to about $112,600,000 in currency, or enough, if so used, to bring the aggregate public indebtedness under $2,573,300,000.

Of the interest-bearing portion of the debt, Five-twenties (of all issues) now form $736,162,250, as against $776,432,800 on the 1st ult., and the Six per cents of 1881, $283,738,750, against $283,734,800 a month ago. These, with the Ten-forties, constitute the bulk of the coin-bearing portion of the debt. The volume of outstanding compound-interest notes has not been altered. It was $155,512,140 September 1; it is the same to-day. The aggregate legal-tender circulation, however, shows a slight contraction, being now $554,677,422, against $555,115,732 on the 1st ult. The plain greenback circulation on June 1 was $402,128,318; August 1, $400,361,738; September 1, $399,603,592, and October 1, $399,165,292.

The matured debt on which interest has ceased, but which has not been presented for payment, has grown from $19,653,444 a month back to $23,302,372, a suggestive circumstance of the growth of popular confidence in the trustworthiness of our venerable Uncle, which the latest debt statement cannot fail to promote.

The Great Scandal of the Age.

From the World.

The statement made by Messrs. Reed, Tucker, and Ould, of the counsel of Jefferson Davis, dated the 2d, and published in the Richmond papers of the 4th inst., places the Chief Justice of the United States in a scandalous predicament. In most criminal cases, it is the prisoner that skulks, and justice makes haste to prosecute and sentence him. But in the case of Mr. Davis, it is the Judge that skulks, while the prisoner presses his petition for a trial.

The statement of Mr. Davis' counsel is a brief recital of the manner in which they have been practised upon by the court, and led into making a fool's errand to Richmond. On the 5th of June, a formal session of the Circuit Court of the United States was held at Richmond, at which Mr. Davis' counsel were present, ready and anxious to proceed to trial. Instead of indulging them in this reasonable wish, the presiding Judge adjourned the court to the 2d of October, promising a trial of Mr. Davis at that time. The following is the language then used from the bench:—

"The Chief Justice, who is expected to preside at this trial, has named the first Tuesday of October as the time when it will be most convenient to him. When this Court adjourns it will adjourn, not until the next term, which is in November, but until the first Tuesday in October next. The motion of the District Attorney is therefore granted. This Court will adjourn, not until November, but until the first Tuesday in October, which is preferred by the Chief Justice and Attorney-General. The case will then, if not before disposed of, be taken up."

Most certainly Judge Underwood did not venture to make this promise, in the name of the Chief Justice, without the Chief Justice's authority. Chief Justice Chase, then speaking from the bench, through the mouth of the District Judge, adjourned the court until the 2d of October, promising that the trial should then proceed, and that he would be present to conduct it. How will he excuse himself for disappointing the expectations of counsel, and keeping a prisoner, who has been eighteen months in close custody, still immured in prison imploring in vain to be confronted with his accusers? Why is justice thus refused and delayed by its sworn and paid minister? The following language is copied from the Constitution of the United States:—

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed."

Judge Chase, who is sworn to support the Constitution, and paid to administer justice, is responsible for the violation of this imperative direction which the Constitution gives to him. There can be no trial without a court, and how can there be courts if the judges decline to hold them? It is the duty of the Chief Justice to know the law, for he is its most authoritative expounder. When he caused the court to be adjourned from June to October, promising to be then present and preside, he must have known whether such an adjournment was regular, and whether his promise could be legally kept. It is for him to inform the country why it has been violated.

In the great treason trial at the beginning of this century, which was presided over by the most illustrious of Chief Justice Chase's predecessors, there was no such discreditable shrinking from the presence of the prisoner. Burr had been arrested in what is now the State of Mississippi in January, 1807; was subjected to an examination at Washington, the capital of the Territory, and detained in custody to be sent to the Federal capital. He escaped from custody, but was afterwards rearrested and was immediately brought to Richmond, where he arrived on the evening of the 26th of March. Now observe the dates. On the 30th he was brought before Chief Justice Marshall, examined, and committed. He was then admitted to bail to await the action of the grand jury at the next term of the Circuit Court, on the 22d of May. On the 24th of June, the grand jury, of which the celebrated John Randolph was foreman, brought in a bill of indictment for treason, to which Burr pleaded not guilty, and the trial was postponed to the 3d of August—a delay no greater than was needed for the preparation of the case. Thus promptly was Chief Justice Chase's illustrious predecessor to discharge his constitutional obligation to give the person charged with treason "*a speedy and public trial.*"

In a case like this of Mr. Davis, a delay in the trial is denial of justice. It would seem as if the Chief Justice, aware of the feeble and waning health of the prisoner, is hoping that death may intervene to relieve him from a disagreeable duty. Imprisonment protracted beyond necessity is punishment; and if it ends the days of the prisoner, it is the punishment of death. Punishment may properly follow the sentence, if Mr. Davis is convicted; but punishment previous to trial is injustice, and if it results in the death of the prisoner, it is murder. Nobody will dispute that to strangle him in prison without a trial, would be murder; and if he is wilfully put to death by the slower process of confinement protracted without necessity, we do not see how the mode of its infliction can affect its moral character.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The *originators* of the anæsthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 3400 persons have signed our certificate scroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 737 WALNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

will deliver TWO LECTURES under the auspices of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 10,

Subject—"CURIOSITY."

This is an entirely NEW LECTURE, and will be delivered for the FIRST TIME in Philadelphia.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 11,

Subject—"ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS."

Tickets at Ashmead & Evans' Bookstore, No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

Reserved Seats.....50 cents and 75 cents
Orchestra and Stage.....50 cents
Unreserved Family Circle.....25 cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 10 6 4t 4p

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall, as near as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock of the Company, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

8 30 Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES. PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1866.

NOTICE TO PERSONAL TAX PAYERS.

Any receipt issued by an Alderman for Personal Taxes for any year prior to 1866 (for City or State) is not valid. The only authorized parties appointed for the collection of such taxes are the Delinquent Tax Collectors, or the Clerks at this office.

Information is respectfully requested when any person or persons attempt to issue such receipts, as they will be dealt with according to law.

(Signed) CHARLES O'NEILL,
10 6 3t Receiver of Taxes.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Introductory Lecture on the opening of the Nineteenth Annual session of this College, will be delivered by Professor GEORGE F. FOOTE, at the College Building FILBERT Street, above Eleventh, at half-past 7 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, October 8. Doors open at 7 P. M.

The public are invited.

10 6 2t* H. N. GUERNSEY, M. D., Dean.

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4 1866.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Office, on TUESDAY, the 23d of October next, at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration the further development of the Company's property.

By order of the Board of Directors,
10 4 15t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

MEETING IN EIGHTH WARD.—A Meeting of the Union Republican citizens of the Eighth Ward will be held on MONDAY EVENING, October 8th at 7½ o'clock, at the Schuylkill Hose House, LOCUST Street, above Twelfth.

By order of Committee of Superintendence.

CLAYTON McMICHAEL, Secretary. CHARLES P. MARTIN, President.
10 6 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$2,432 32	
United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States	67,000 00	
United States bonds on hand	82,000 00	151,432 32
United States legal-tender notes	66,988 00	
National bank notes	17,160 00	
Due from banks and bankers	8,739 36	
Fractional currency and cash items	14 257 97	109,154 33
Banking House	54,075 54	
Furniture and fixtures	2,788 10	
Expenses and taxes	7,699 23	64,562 87
Total		$325 150 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Deposits	119,340 99
Profits and loss	6,809 93
Total	$326,150 92

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

10 2 2w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

EIGHTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,945,471 43	
U. S. bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer, to secure circulating notes	600,000 00	
To secure deposits	100 000 00	$2,646,471 43
Taxes paid		8 519 55
Due from National banks	95,616 98	
Due from State banks	55,506 32	151,123 30
Legal-tender notes	1,783,388 21	
National bank notes	42,335 00	
State bank notes	1 180 00	
Specie	10 697 54	
Cash items	28,191 97	1,885,632 72
		$4,671 877 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Discount, profit and loss, etc. less expenses	139,103 90
Individual deposits	$2 295,883 79
United States deposits	56,104 78
Due from National banks	337 044 72
Due from State banks	19,331 94
Circulation	502,800 00
	3,210,371 23
Unpaid dividends	31 382 77
It	$4,671,857 00

THIRTEENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1866

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$3,347 816 48	
U. S Bonds with Treasurer to secure circulation	900 000 00	
U. S. Bonds with Treasurer to secure Deposits	50,000 00	
U. S. securities with Treasurer to secure Deposits	450 000 00	
Other U. S. Securities	1,308,800 00	$6 962 816 48
Lawful money	$2,517,627 66	
Circulating Notes of National Banks	135 206 00	
Circulating Notes of State Banks	3,488 00	
Due from National Banks (forming part of Reserve)	789 235 13	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	343,696 63	
Cash Items	292,829 72	4,082,784 14
Suspended Debt		9,665 32
Over Drafts		1,104 54
Banking House		99 952 27
Current Expenses		30,992 45
Taxes		21,514 54
		$10,308 629 94

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$1,000,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$797 000 00	
Less amount on hand	1,905 00	795,095 00
Due to National Banks	2,899 737 08	
Due to Banks and Bankers	100,024 83	
Due to Treasurer of the United States	531 094 26	
Due to individual Depositors	4 536 406 99	8,067,254 06
Dividends Unpaid		66 00
Surplus Fund		350 000 00
Profit and Loss		95,314 83
		445,380 83
		$10,308,629 94

State of Pennsylvania,
City of Philadelphia, ss.

I MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier of First National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

It MORTON McMICHAEL, JR., Cashier.

UNIVERSAL PEACE SOCIETY.—HALL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, October 10, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P M.

Friends of thorough Peace Principles, opposed to war and the injustice and oppression which causes it, are invited.

Speakers from various parts of the country will be present.

At 11 o'clock A. M., at the same place, the Pennsylvania Branch of the above will meet 10 6 4t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office No 258 S. THIRD Street on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers.

9 20 17t* M. BUZBY, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Now have the LARGEST and MOST VARIED STOCK they ever offered to the trade, comprising grades and makes at

VERY REDUCED PRICES.

BLANKETS for the Wholesale Trade.

BLANKETS for Institutions.

BLANKETS for Hotels.

BLANKETS for Families.

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., ABOVE WILLOW.

10 6 3t

1866!—OCTOBER DRY GOODS!

OUR PRICES ARE DECIDEDLY REASONABLE.

Beautiful Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres, etc.
Fine Plain Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, etc.
Excellent Black Alpacas, All-wool Delaines, etc
French Chintzes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Checks, etc.

SUPERB BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS!

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Blanket Shawls.
Linen Goods in great variety, cheap and good
Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, Quilts etc. etc.
A splendid Stock of Cloths and Cassimeres at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

(Late Thornley & Chism's),

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

P. S.—Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at lowest market prices. 10 3 3m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets will open this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 56, 62, 75, 87½, $1, $1 25, $1 37½, and $1 50. Three ply Carpets, $2 20. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1 00, worth $2 50. Hemp Carpets 37½. Rag Carpets, 50c. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c to $1 00. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Window Shades, $1 up. Plain Shading, 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 25. Stair Rods, 12c. up. Table Oil Cloths, 75c.; Velvet Rugs, $2 75; Cocoa Mats, $1 25. Blankets—500 pairs, of all-wool Blankets at $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, and $11; Flannels 37½c. up; Muslins, 12½c. up; Marseilles Quilts, $5 to $10; Delaines 31c. Store for bargains wholesale or retail, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 21 1m

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

SUCCESSOR TO W. WARNOCK,

No. 43 North EIGHTH St.

OPENING OF OUR NEW STORE,

(OLD STAND,)

On Monday Morning, October 8,

NEW GOODS.

ELEGANT BLACK SILKS.
HEAVY SOLID COLORED SILKS.
HANDSOME COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUES,
HANDSOME PLAID POPLINS,
ELEGANT PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH FANS.

PLAIN 8-4 FINE FRENCH MUSLINS, for evening dress.
FRENCH MUSLINS, GOLD SPOT, for evening dress.
A SPLENDID LINE OF ENGLISH HOSIERY, for ladies.
GENTS' FULL REGULAR ¾ HOSE.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, extra cheap.
2000 CAMBRIC BANDS, Great Bargains.
A full line of Housekeeping Goods,
100 dozen Large Size Fringed Towels, 25 cents.
1000 dozen Linen Towels from New York Auctions.
50 pieces finest French Poplins, splendid assortment.
1 case 10-4 Allendale Quilts, $2 25.

HDKFS, HDKFS.

200 dozen very fine Hem. Hdkfs, 33c.
1000 dozen do do from 25 to 75c.
Linen Hdkfs, 19 to 25c.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs—Great Bargains.
100 dozen Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs, extra fine, 19 cents.
Infants' Waists, entirely new.
Real Val. Trimmed Sets.
50 REAL VAL. FRINGED SETS, at one quarter of the value.
Linen Tuck by the yard, very low.
10-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $6 00 and upwards.
CANTON FLANNELS, 20 cents and upwards
HEAVY SHAKER FLANNELS, 50 cents, all wool.
Best make of Ballardvale Flannels.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

BEST JOUVIN KID GLOVES of our importation.
WHITE GLOVES. (Cloth, French.)
50 DOZEN KID GLOVES, at $1 25.
EMPRESS KID GLOVES, only $1 00 per pair.

The above Goods have been purchased within the past week for CASH. Will be found worthy of inspection, being

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

Balance of Bankrupt Stock, consisting of White Goods, etc. etc., closing out at extremely low prices.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!
HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!

Closing out Balance of Hoop Skirts at a GREAT REDUCTION for want of room.

The Gabrielle Skirt, Red.
Great Bargains in Skirts.

E. R. LEE,

SUCCESSOR TO W. WARNOCK,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

Best Water-Proof Cloakings at E. R. LEE'S.

Frosted Beavers, a Bargain for Ladies' Cloaks.

10 5 3t

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have Just Opened

One case Unbleached Canton Flannels, best in the city, for 25 cents.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.

All-Wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Twilled Flannels.
Fine quality Sack Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins.

JUST OPENED,

A new lot of 7-4 and 8-4 power-loom Table Linens, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Linen Huckaback, by the yard, etc. etc.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Just opened, a new lot of Castor Gauntlets.
Kid Gloves, a superior quality for $1 25; $1 25 Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

8 18§]

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Have Just Received from Recent Sales:—

Lupin's double-width All-Wool Delaines, choice shades and splendid quality, 95 cents, worth $1 25.
Heavy Water Proof Cloaking, 6-4 wide, $1 50.
Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 85, 90, and 95 cents.
Balmoral Skirts, cheapest in the city.
Ladies' Merino Vests, all sizes and qualities.
Gents' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1 25.
Ladies regular made Hose, from auction, 50 cents.
Wide Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 31 and 40 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37, 45, 50c to $1.
Heavy yard-wide Shaker Flannel, 75 cents.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Shirting Flannels, large assortment, very cheap.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

Large size All-Wool Blankets, $6 75, worth $8.
Crib Blankets, $1 75; Grey Blankets, $1 60.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 28 to 37½c.
Bleached Canton Flannels, 28, 31, 37½, to 45c.
25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslin.
35 cents for 5-4 Bleached Pillow-Case Muslin.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 31, 24, 33, to 39c.
Unbleached Muslins, 18, 21, 25, to 37½ cents.
Calicoes, 15, 18½, 20, 22, and 23 cents.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 62½c. to $1.
Plain and Hemstitched Hdkfs., Kid Gloves, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS', No. 922 ..... PINE STREET, ... No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

CANTON FLANNELS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

1 Case Very Good, at 25 cents.
Very Heavy Swansdown Flannels.
Huguenot Canton Flannels.
Fine Wide English Canton Flannels.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

FRENCH MERINOES.

1 Case New Shades, very good, $1 12½.
1 Case Lupin's, all colors, $1 25.
1 Case Superfine Quality, $1 50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

RICH PLAIDS.

1 Case Heavy All-Wool Plaid Poplins, $1 37½.
1 Case Very Rich Plaid Poplins, $1 50.
1 Case Fine Cord Poplins, $1 10.
1 Case Fine Cord, Very Rich Shades, $1 35.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
LINEN GOODS,

And Housekeeping Articles Generally, is at the Cheap Dry Goods Store of

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

CHEAPEST FRENCH MERINOES IN THE CITY.

EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS,
ALL-WOOL REP POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
HANDSOME PLAID POPLINS,

And a great variety of new and choice FALL and WINTER DRESS GOODS, mostly of

OUR OWN IMPORTATION,

And all at very low prices. [10 5 3t

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

COTTON GOODS AGAIN ADVANCING.

Notwithstanding the recent advance in prices of Domestics, we are still selling at the same low prices we did a month ago.

GOOD QUALITY FAST COLOR CALICOES, 16, 18, 20 CENTS.
BLEACHED MUSLINS, 14 to 34 CENTS.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, 14 to 25 CENTS.
BEST MAKES CANTON FLANNELS, 25 to 45 CTS.
WOOL AND COTTON SHAKER FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL WHITE FLANNELS, 37½ and 50 CTS.
YARD WIDE BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, 65 CENTS

H. STEEL & SON,

10 5 3t Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR

DRAWING-ROOM,
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, and
DINING-ROOM

WINDOW CURTAINS,

Lambrequins, Chair and Sofa Coverings, Etc.,

Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in

RICH PLAIN SATINS,
BROCATELS,
LAMPASADES,
SILK TERRY, COTELINE,
SATIN DE LAINE,
PLAIN WOOL REPS,

New Style Broche and Satin Striped Reps and Terry,

French Embroidered Lace Curtains,

The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TAS

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

UNION REPUBLICAN MEETING.—A meeting of the Union Republicans of the First Congressional District was held on Saturday evening in front of Independence Hall, and was largely attended. Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald presided, and opened the meeting with a brief address, in which he expressed his belief in the success of the Republican candidates on Tuesday by large majorities.

He was followed by the Hon. Charles Gibbons, candidate for Congress in the First District, who discussed the question, What are the duties and powers of the Executive, and what of the Legislative branch of the general Government? The speaker argued that the functions of each are separate and distinct from the other, and that the President has no right to interfere with nor attempt to control the action of Congress. The liberties of the country, said Mr. Gibbons, can only be maintained through the Congress of the United States, which represents the people, and is the only law-making power. The President could no more interfere with Congress than he can with the Judiciary, and his attempt to do so was a usurpation of power. Mr. Gibbons argued that as the representatives of ten of the States had voluntarily vacated their seats in the Senate and House of Representatives, and had with others rebelled against the Federal Government, they were properly out until Congress should say when and how they should come back. He referred to the constitutional provision that in the election of a President by Congress, two-thirds of the members shall constitute a quorum, as a circumstance showing the opinion of the framers of the instrument as to the number that may constitutionally perform one of the highest functions of the body; and he reminded the assemblage of the fact that the present Congress, which had been so much abused by the President, had done so much during the Rebellion to save the life of the nation. In the course of his remarks Mr. Gibbons was frequently interrupted by applause.

General E. D. Mussey, of Ohio, and Mr. J. W. Newlin, of this city, delivered addresses, after which the meeting adjourned.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On Saturday evening Judge Bell, of Texas, Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, and Colonel John W. Forney delivered addresses at the Academy of Music. The building was filled, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Judge Bell discussed the condition of affairs in the South, referring to the fact that in 1861 the people there were deceived by their leaders as to the real sentiment of the country upon the subject of secession; and so in 1866 they are being deceived in regard to reconstruction. He reviewed the course of the President, and charged him with inconsistency, and he declared his policy nothing but an attempt to usurp a power lodged in Congress. In the South no Union man can be found who sustains Mr. Johnson's policy.

Governor Hawley contended that the promises of the Southern men could not be relied upon, and that therefore new guarantees were needed before they could be allowed to participate in the government of the country.

Colonel Forney, who was received with prolonged cheering, said that the people of the South by this time must have learned the lesson that "we offer no more terms—these are the last." These or nothing. Each of these States must come to Congress with a free Constitution and a clean bill of health. I have spoken in twenty-five counties of Pennsylvania, and I come back to you to-night, after speaking at two meetings yesterday and the day before in my native county of Lancaster, to tell you all is well. (Cheers.)

If radicalism be successful, he feared that the Government of our fathers was lost to us forever. He believed that radicalism would be defeated. There were thousands of men in this commonwealth who had, during the elections of the past few years, voted to maintain constitutional liberty. They will still vote for it. He cared nothing for party. He wanted the Constitution of our fathers sustained. Let us look at the "Boys in Blue." General Geary says he is a "Boy in Blue," and we have some who say they are "Boys in Blue" on our ticket. General McCandless is a "Boy in Blue." (Great cheering.) We have others who have fought in the field. He don't ask newspaper men to say what he has done. Their record is before all the people. General Geary says that the "Boys in Blue" on our ticket were skulkers and bummers. He had nothing to say about Geary's military record; but he never knew a true soldier to abuse his fellow-soldier behind his back.

Look up this street as far as you can see, and look around you and see if you think it worth while for William F. Johnston to speak any more to you. The people speak for themselves. At a meeting in West Philadelphia he had said that the Representatives in Congress in the Fourth and Second Districts had declared that unless the negro had a vote the Government was gone. These men have the impudence to make this assertion to an intelligent white community. He was surprised to know that such was the avowed sentiment of any in such high position. All he had to say was, that if these men preferred the company of the negro, they were welcome to it. (Applause.)

Other speakers, at this and other stands, addressed the meeting.

DEMOCRATIC PARADE ON SATURDAY EVENING.—The Democratic procession, on Saturday evening, was large, though not more than half of the wards were represented. Those which did participate had large numbers out, and looked very creditably. The wards formed on the different streets intersecting Broad, above Market. At about nine o'clock the files entered Broad street, and thence down Broad street to the Democratic meeting at Broad and Chesnut streets. The procession was got up under the direction of General Peter Lyle, assisted by the following aids:—General William McCandless, General John F. Ballier, Colonel A. H. Tippin, and Major Burmeister. The procession, after paying its respects to the meeting, passed down Chesnut street. No regular route had been decided upon, but wherever the parade passed it was witnessed by thousands. At different places along the route, especially at Broad and Chesnut streets, fireworks of various descriptions were set off, which added still more to the excitement of the evening.

THE PENSION AGENCY.—The payment of pensions by Colonel Greene, for September, required an expenditure of about $600,000. Under the new system of setting apart particular days for pensioners, alphabetically arranged, the Pension Agent has been enabled to pay more pensions in a given time than ever before in the history of the agency, while the pensioners are relieved of the annoyance and the loss of valuable time incident to crowds. On the 30th of September every case presented up to that date had been settled, and the money ready for the pensioners. During the present term it has been noticed that large numbers of the pensioners residing outside of the city have preferred to deal directly with the Pension Agent, rather than avail themselves of attorneys. The publication of the days on which parties will be paid enables them to visit Philadelphia, if they prefer. It is also worthy of notice that Colonel Greene, since he has been in office, has decreased the fees one-half, and now charges less than the amount prescribed by the Department.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME SLANDER.—The Executive Committee of the Soldiers' Home have made a public refutation of the slanderous statement that inmates of that useful and praiseworthy institution have been discharged in consequence of their political preferences. A condensed statement of facts, submitted to the public by the Committee, disposes of one of the basest attempts to injure the character of the Home for political purposes:—

The Soldiers' Home is an institution chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, maintained by subscriptions from members of the association, donations from charitable persons, and some assistance from the State. It is governed by a board of twenty-four managers, elected annually from among the contributors, assisted by a board of twenty-four lady visitors, who have charge of the housekeeping department.

From the evidence submitted by the Committee, it appears that the men who were discharged were discharged for direct infringements of the rules of the institution, and not for any political reasons whatever.

STABLES BURNT.—Yesterday morning a stable in Dobb street, below Hobbs, was fired and destroyed. There was a very large quantity of hay and feed stored in it at the time. The loss will amount to about 1500. A small stable adjoining caught fire and was destroyed also. The loss from the latter will not amount to over two hundred dollars.

FIRE.—On Saturday evening a fire broke out in a brick attachment to a wall-paper manufactory at Eleventh and Catharine streets, and was confined to that building. The damage was not heavy.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, Joseph White was seriously injured by falling through one of the piers at Richmond. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

DIED OF HER INJURIES.—Mary McKees, who was run over at Twelfth and Christian streets by a wagon a few days ago, died at the Hospital on Friday night.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE "REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES," "BOYS IN BLUE," "WHITE BOYS IN BLACK AND BLUE," AND "KEYSTONE CLUBS."—Now that politics are getting so exciting, the subscriber would offer for the use of parades, meetings, etc., his famous "Bullet-proof Vest," capable of resisting any pistol-shot, or a rifle-shot at fifty yards, so that discussions, even the most animated, can be carried on with comparative safety. A large deduction made to clubs in taking a number. Hear what General Grant says:—"It is an insult to ask any loyal man to buy his Clothing at any other place than at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-price, under the Continental, as they sell the best, and have the price marked in plain figures on all of the goods."

We fully endorse the above.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Clothiers, under the Continental.

HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.—One of Dr. Humphreys' cases of medicines, containing thirty-five vials, embraces remedies for every well-known disease, and costs $10. A family provided with one of them will save during the year ten times the amount of their cost, in obviating the necessity of medical attendance, besides securing its members from protracted and serious illness. The trifling outlay required should be a consideration with all who believe in the axiom that "a stitch in time saves nine." Disease, to be overcome, must be promptly met, and Dr. Humphreys' remedies are invaluable for such a purpose.—*New York Courier.*

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY. No. 562 BROADWAY, N. Y.

A FINE DISPLAY OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—The crisp October weather we are now enjoying admonishes all to prepare for a greater change, which will soon be upon us. In the matter of Clothing, Messrs. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chesnut street, have now in store a really superb stock of ready-made goods, cut in the most fashionable style, and marked at unusually low prices. This well-established house is in high repute with all who have given it their patronage, and their elegant assortments of uncut goods affords those who order a fair chance for selection.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

CARAMELS.—CARAMELS.—CARAMELS.—George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

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11.	" SUPPRESSED, scanty, or painful Periods	25
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13.	" CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
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15.	" RHEUMATISM, and all Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever—old Agues	50
17.	" PILES, Interna or external, blind or bleeding	50
18.	" OPHTHALMY, sore, inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	50
19.	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, or Influenza	50
20.	" WHOOPING-COUGH, or Spasmodic Coughs	50
21.	" ASTHMA, oppressed difficult Breathing	50
22.	" EAR Discharges, and impaired Hearing	50
23.	" SCROFULA, enlarged Glands and Swellings	50
24.	" GENERAL Debility, or Physical Weakness	50
25.	" DROPSY, and scanty Secretions	50
26.	" SEA-Sickness, or sickness from riding	50
27.	" KIDNEY Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" NERVOUS Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29.	" SORE Mouth, or Canker	50
30.	" URINARY Incontinence, or wetting the bed	50
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33.	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
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CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY

YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ.:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

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Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.

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does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female, curing recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.

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AMUSEMENTS

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,

POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

The Managing Directors take pleasure in announcing that the drawing will positively occur October 11, 1866.

All agents are requested to make final statements of sales, and return coupons or tickets, etc., so as to reach Washington by the 11th of October.

All orders for tickets, via Philadelphia and vicinity, will be addressed to Messrs OWENS & CO., No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, or to

WILLIAM S. MORSE, Secretary.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at $1 each*—75,000 *Presents Awarded, valued at* $250,000! $25,000 *of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund,* $2500 *to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

OWENS & CO.,

Military and Naval Law Office,

No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.

Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, in street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Running $40 each do do	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 do $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj. M. H. ALBURGER, } Managing Directors.
WILLIAM S. MORSE,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next, have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
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Hon. G. H. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
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William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [9 8 thstu

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GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
by two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.,
IS THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16 6

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"THE FAMILY RESORT"
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CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
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Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
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SEASON OF FIFTEEN OPERA NIGHTS AND THREE MATINEES.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, October 15.
During the season the following eminent artists will positively appear:—
SOPRANOS AND CONTRALTOS:
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TENORS:
MAZZOLENI, BARAGLI,
TESTA, BERNARDI, REICHARDT,
BASSO-BUFFO:
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CONDUCTORS:
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LARGE AND EFFECTIVE CHORUS
AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
The following Operas will positively be presented during the season:—
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
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ERNANI
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, SOMNAMBULA,
FAUST, DON GIOVANNI,
And others.
ADMISSION.
To Parquet, Balcony, and Dress Circle $1 50
Secured Seats, extra 50
Family Circle 75
Amphitheatre 50
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS,
including a secured choice seat for fifteen nights,
TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
will be received on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 8, 9, 10, and 11, at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 632 CHESNUT street, corner of Seventh.
The sale of tickets for single performances will commence on Friday, October 12, at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store. 10 2 5t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
THIS EVENING,
Third week of the distinguished Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
IMMENSE HIT OF
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE
nightly received by crowded houses and delighted audiences.
The performance will commence with
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
Uncle Solon Shingle ..... Mr. J. E. OWENS
To be followed by the sparkling Sketch,
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
Mr. Lullaby ..... Mr. J. E. OWENS
To conclude with the thrilling Drama,
THE REVOLUTION OF '95
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 13.
SECOND OWENS MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½ o'clock.
First night of the distinguished American Comedian,
MR. J. B. HACKETT.
MR. J. B. HACKETT,
who is engaged for
POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
and will appear in his world-famous impersonation of
SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.
Mr. J. B. Roberts as ..... Hotspur
THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 8,
Shakespeare's grand historical tragedy of
HENRY IV.
including the battle of Shrewsbury and the death of Hotspur,
Sir John Falstaff ..... Mr. J. H. HACKETT
TUESDAY—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
ANOTHER NEW PLAY—"DESTINY."
Engagement of the young Tragedian
MR. DANIEL E. BANDMAN.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
T. B. De Walden's Play, entitled
DESTINY.
DESTINY.
Corporal Antoine ..... Mr. BANDMAN
Concluding each evening with
A RACE FOR A WIDOW.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. BANDMAN.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.
THE FAST FAMILY—AGAIN SHORTLY.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
Last Week of Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR.
THIS EVENING,
the beautiful Play, in five acts of
AMBITION;
OR, THE TOMB, THRONE, AND SCAFFOLD.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—

The Birth and Growth of Flowers.	Robert Heller's Farewell Nights in Philadelphia	The Great Hindoo Trick, First Time.

"PLAYING WITH GHOSTS."
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY
of the wondrous Conjurer, Musician, and Wit,
ROBERT HELLER.
In his Farewell Programme. Eight new and startling illusions.
FAREWELL MATINEE, SATURDAY
Evening, begins at 8. Admission, 50 and 75 cents. [10 8 6t

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING,

Wednesday, October 3, 1866.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

10 1 2m rp]

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
No. 726 CHESNUT Street,
OPEN THIS DAY,
A splendid assortment of Felt and Silk Hats for Ladies and Children.
All the newest shapes at very low prices.
Widow, Ostrich, and Pheasant Plumes.
Brown, Drab, White, and Garnet Bonnet Velvets, Royal Velvets, Uncut Velvets, Gros d'Airiques, Frosted Velvets.
The same goods in every other shade of color.
Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Paris Ornaments, Fine French Flowers, French and New York Hat and Bonnet Frames, Laces, Illusions—all at the very lowest market prices—
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Country orders promptly attended to. Give us a call.
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SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,
E. P. GILL & CO.,
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MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18 6

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Plain Plait Shirt Bosoms, all sizes of plait.
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WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
Splendid quality
CORDED SILK POPLINS,
Also, one invoice of
IRISH POPLINS,
in choice shades.
A full line of
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,
from $1·25 to $1·75.
I have now in stock, a complete and elegant assortment of rich
PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPE POPLINS,
All-wool Plaids, only 75 cents.
3000 yards two yards wide
ENGLISH MERINOES,
in all the choice shades, 4/8 yards for a dress, only $1·25.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Good old Waltham Shirting, only 25 cents.
Best 5-4 Pillow Case Muslin for 31 cents.
All the most popular makes at low prices.
A full line of
SHAKER, BALLARDVILLE, OPERA, AND PLAID SHIRTING FLANNELS,
Heavy 7-8 Twilled Flannel, only 37½ cents.
Good Canton Flannel, only 25 cents.

G. D. WISHAM,
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SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Silk Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs, Belt Buckles and Slides, Linen Handkerchiefs, all of colors, Alpaca Braids and Skirt Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding, Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies, give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts.
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No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street
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Novelties opening daily in
REAL LACE GOODS,
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WHITE GOODS.
Thread Veils—Bargains.
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Real Val. Handkerchiefs.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, etc. 9 27 12t

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

The Approaching Judicial Election.

IN the ensuing election our citizens are about casting their votes for three new Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia—one President Judge and two Associates, as they are designated. The election, or rather the selection, of these Judges is the most important duty that ever devolved upon a thinking freeman. It occurs only at distant intervals, and involves his dearest rights, interests, and liberties; it may affect his life, it may affect his liberty, and either more or less operates upon his property, dead or living. The stations to be filled or renewed are now occupied by Judges Allison and Pierce, the latter of whom was nominated during the current year, but the former, now President Judge, is a tried veteran in the service, and has been in commission either as President or Associate for the long period of fifteen years.

Such an election should not be restricted by narrow party views, but should take a more expanded aspect; and a man should not be chosen for such a situation because he is a partisan, but for his learning, probity, and talents. The Court over which these gentlemen will be called upon to preside is one of the most important and powerful in the State. It is a creation of the Constitution, and not of an act of Assembly; and by an accumulation of powers given to it from time to time by different acts of Assembly, its prerogatives have grown as extensive as those of the High Court of Chancery in England. Let the people reflect upon this important subject. The Court over which Judge Allison at present presides, for which the Judges are to be elected, is the Court of Common Pleas, created by the Constitution, and which can only cease to exist when the Constitution itself shall cease to exist by the will of the people. It operates with various functions, and by means of bill, answer, and decrees thereon; remedies defects, prevents injustice, and supplies the deficiencies of the common law, etc. Its functions as an Orphans' Court, Registers' Court, Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer, are wide, varied, and extensive. As an Orphans' Court, it attends to the settlement and adjustment of estates after we are dead and gone, superintends the conduct of executors, administrators, and trustees; sees that they do their duty, punishes their delinquencies, removes them if necessary, makes them give security, etc.; appoints guardians, takes care of minor children, sees that their rights, property, and persons are secured, guards their interests; protects the widow; settles, adjusts, and distributes, according to law and justice, the property of decedents, and thus controls and supervises with jealous care the millions' worth of property of such a city as Philadelphia. As Registers' Court, it also interferes to prevent wrong in testate and intestate cases; sees that administrations are granted to the proper persons to whom by law they belong—prevents injustice from being done to children, friends, relatives, and heirs, by scrutinizing the conditions and circumstances under which wills were made and administrations granted; granting issues to try their validity, and, in short, securing to the unprotected, friendless, and fatherless that protection which even the grave cannot ravish from them! Again, as a Quarter Sessions, what extensive powers are vested in their hands, such as opening roads, streets, and alleys; fixing the damages to be assessed upon people's property for so doing; appointing prison inspectors; trying all the lower order of crimes, assaults and batteries, riots, conspiracies, frauds, to cheat and otherwise injure, larcenies, forgeries, robberies, fornication and bastardy, tippling-house cases, bawdy houses, nuisances, desertion cases of wives and children; and then, again, sitting as the highest court of criminal jurisdiction for the trial of the highest offenses, such as rape, burglary, highway robbery, mayhem, homicide, every species of manslaughter, murder in the second and first degrees, and thus holding in its hands the issues of life and death. Can any situation be more responsible or important? And after enumerating all these powers, have we not said rightly in the beginning that the selection of men to fill this court was of the last importance to the interests of the people of this great city? Of all the candidates now in nomination the Hon. Joseph Allison is the only one who has been thoroughly drilled in the practice and conduct of the business of this extensive jurisdiction by the labor and experience of years. Judge Pierce is but a beginner—a good lawyer, but has only had a few months' practice on the bench, and is not yet competent as a leader, but will undoubtedly make a good and humane judge. The only man among the candidates fit and competent, we repeat it, as a leader, or Presiding Judge, is the present incumbent, Judge Allison, the President. Fifteen years' apprenticeship have formed him. He is the only man, at this moment, in this community capable of handling the reins of this powerful tribunal. He alone thoroughly understands its practice and operation, and to take him away from it would be like removing the skilful engineer who, by a deep, long, and attentive study, knows exactly how to drive his engine—knows what it will bear, understands its guage, keeps it up to its proper tension, and brings out all its capabilities without explosion, or spreading ruin and injury around it. We have said he is the only man in this community thoroughly capable, and we said it advisedly. A man may be a thorough and learned lawyer at the bar, in the full power of his professional knowledge and skill, and yet put him on the bench, and he will prove a failure, because there is, besides learning, a tact, arising partly from the constitution and sagacity of the individual, that books cannot give, and there is a happy practical facility, the result of long application, close observation, a ready command of the examples of experience, and an adaptation to occurring circumstances that depend entirely upon the idiosyncracy. If a person has not these advantages, his learning may be an accomplishment, but not a utility. Judge Allison has eminently all these qualities. He went on the bench determined to show himself worthy of the situation to which he had been elevated. He applied himself assiduously to his studies; he accumulated the learning of his profession; he saw it daily illustrated and called in action in the trials before him, and in the innumerable questions and arguments that he had, as a judge to solve and settle, his iron constitution bore him through, and he became, as he has always continued, an acute, learned, vigorous, and impartial magistrate.

For the long period of thirteen years Judge Allison has stood before this public as a judge without a spot to sully his ermine. His integrity is unimpeachable, because his honesty is founded upon a profound sense of religious duty. He deeply feels his obligation to man, but more solemnly his responsibility to God! In addition to this polar star in a judge's virtues—while there is in this gentleman an unflinching firmness of purpose that nothing can overawe or intimidate—there is a mercy, the offspring of a most feeling heart, whose mildness has, as far as possible, always mitigated the severity of justice.

Besides these moral endowments, Judge Allison happily possesses, as we have before remarked, a physical power of endurance, resulting from a sound state of health, that sustains him amidst the most arduous and complicated labors. We would not say a word in derogation of Mr. Hood, the competitor of Judge Allison for the Presidency of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Hood is undoubtedly an amiable gentleman and a fair average lawyer, with a limited practice, but as innocent as a lamb of the science of human nature, and as incapable of controlling the complexity of the great tribunal which he is struggling to occupy, as a young and tender child. No, we have something more hardened and exercised than Mr. Hood has ever been in forensic labors. Joseph Allison *stands alone* as the most fitted for the post; and the people of Philadelphia at this time would manifest a degree of insanity to commit their lives, their property, and the care of all that is near and dear to them, to any other than the tried and honest man who has so long served them. In addition to all, where shall we find a warmer, more devoted, and truer patriot than Judge Allison? In the late bloody Rebellion, from the very beginning he stood by his country; he knew nothing but his country and her interests; he cheered on his brave compatriots in their glorious efforts; he visited every battle-field to aid, solace, and support the heroes whose wants and wounds demanded relief and sympathy; he told them they were not forgotten, but cared for and followed with exultation. And if his public duties had permitted, and he could have been spared, his generous courage would have armed his hand and made him a combatant and a leader. There is no fear that he will not be re-elected, or that the people will err in their choice; but let him be again clothed with his judicial prerogatives; again continued in office; but let it be with such an overwhelming majority that the people may emphatically exclaim, "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

Shall the People Rule?

THE one great, vital issue to be decided to-morrow is, Shall the law-making power in this Government remain with the people, through their representatives, as the Constitution provides, or shall it be usurped by the President? Beside this all other issues dwindle into nothingness. The President has assumed legislative functions. His entire work of reconstruction has been *legislative*, and not executive. He insists upon forcing this illegal and unconstitutional work of his upon the people. He denies the power of the people, through their representatives, to make the laws upon this most important subject. If the people are to be deprived of making the laws upon one subject, they may be upon all. It is the *first step* that costs.

Let the people arouse themselves. No such issue was ever before presented to them. The foundation of the Government is assailed. The very vitals of popular liberty are struck at. If we give up the right to make our own laws, what else is left? How are we better than a monarchy or a despotism?

The Democratic Party Opposed to Protection.

THE manufacturers, miners, and mechanics of Philadelphia should remember that the Democratic party is *opposed* to the principles of protection to home industry, and the freedom of American labor, under which our State has so splendidly prospered, and developed its wonderful resources. The Democratic party would thrust our laborers down into competition with the pauper labor of Europe, and would chain our own industry to the car of British monopoly. The protection system has built up Pennsylvania and has made Philadelphia a great city. Shall we vote to break down that system?

General Geary and the Girard Estates.

OUR attention has been called to a lengthy advertisement inserted by the Democratic State Central Committee, which states that General Geary was endeavoring to defraud the city of Philadelphia of the estates left her by the late Stephen Girard. The display heads to this article are calculated to inspire terror. They run:—

"He contracts to take the Girard estate away from the City of Philadelphia."
"He contracts to bring the suits and pay the costs for one-third of the property."
"He aids in conducting the suits against the City of Philadelphia."
"He acts under the contract since he was nominated for Governor."
"He will use his official power to gain the cause."

The Democratic leaders say:—"John W. Geary has a direct pecuniary interest in this most iniquitous claim, and in his high place of Governor of Pennsylvania, if elected, he can wield a powerful influence to bring success to the suit, cash to his coffers, and ruin to the tax-payers."

Let us look at the case calmly, and see if this raging lion will not, on closer inspection, turn out to be a harmless ass. The contract between General Geary and other parties, under date of November 12, 1857, may, for aught we know, be correct. We think it very probable that it is. And what if it be a *bona fide* agreement?

What does all this amount to? General Geary is a lawyer. In order to present their claims, the alleged heirs of Girard desired and found it necessary to employ a legal adviser. The case was a doubtful one, and until it was settled they were entitled to the chance of being in the right. They applied to Geary and Painter. They accepted the case as attorneys. They probably worked in the case. It was their business, and we see no reason why they should not take a case against the city of Philadelphia as well as against anybody else.

He agreed to take a certain fee, an extremely natural agreement. The case was tried *and forever settled by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania some three years ago. It was eternally decided.* The clients of Geary were defeated; and all the influence of all the Governors in the country could never resurrect the dead suit. The charge that Gen. Geary acted under the contract since he was nominated for Governor is simply absurd. How could he act, when the case was settled?

The published letters are nothing. They merely refer the writer to Colonel Painter. They were probably a request for some of the papers in his hands. And the charge that he would use his influence, if elected Governor, against the city, is puerile. What influence has the Governor over the Supreme Court? And if he had, how could he use it, when the whole thing is forever brought to a decision? The attempt is nothing but one of the desperate devices of the enemy. It is a last card, held back until the eleventh hour—the *dernier ressort* of a party reduced to despair.

The Democratic Nominees for Congress and the Plot for Revolution.

THE people should not forget to-morrow, in voting for Congressmen, that the Democrats are constantly threatening to organize a Rebel Congress, in defiance of law, and thus bring confusion, anarchy, and civil war upon the country. We do not know of a single Democratic nominee for Congress in this city who has come out and denounced this infamous scheme. The implication is that they are committed to it. We would advise all citizens who are interested in peace, order, law, and the quiet and regular administration of the Government—all who have large property interests at stake, all who have money invested in Government securities—*to cut these Democratic nominees for Congress.* They are probably committed to a dangerous and revolutionary plot, which, if carried out, will certainly plunge the country into convulsion and disorder.

Philadelphia.

No city in the land has a prouder record for uncompromising loyalty and devotion to the republic than Philadelphia. For years her influence has been vitally and powerfully felt all over the land. During the war she never faltered for a moment in heroic devotion to the cause of the Union. While New York was getting up draft riots (the infamous actors in which were called his "friends" by her Democratic Governor), and thus crippling the Government by a "fire in the rear," Philadelphia was crowding regiment after regiment to the front, and lending all possible aid to the cause of our imperilled country. For all this she is hated by the disloyal, but loved and revered by the loyal. To-morrow she will be called upon to testify anew her devotion to the cause of the Union and the Constitution. That she will give a good account of herself we do not doubt. Her loyal citizens, of all classes, are thoroughly aroused. They will speak in tones not to be mistaken. They will keep Philadelphia, as she is now, the leading Republican city in the Union.

THE TWO TICKETS.—

For the Congress of the United States.
CHARLES GIBBONS,
CHARLES O'NEILL,
LEONARD MYERS,
WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
CALEB N. TAYLOR.

For the Revolutionary Southern-Fusion Congress.
SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
JOHN HULME,
CHARLES BUCKWALTER,
JOHN WELSH,
HENRY P. ROSS.

THE contest in the Fifth District is spirited, with chances in favor of Taylor. Ross is a bitter Copperhead, and has been one for five years. Taylor is a true, loyal man. The issue is fairly put. Let the loyal voice of the District decide who it will trust.

The Prudent and Reasonable Policy of the Union Party.

THE strength of the Republican position this fall is that the policy of Congress affords a reasonable prospect of peace and repose to the country. We have just passed through a long and exhausting struggle. We have accumulated a great public debt. The public mind craves relief from the intense excitement of the immediate past. The people are anxious to settle down, and have a fair presumption of continued quiet. What they desire is not merely a truce, but a peace based upon enduring principles.

Now, the policy of the Union party offers this. While it extends the most generous and magnanimous to the late Rebel population, it exacts from them such reasonable guarantees for the future peace and repose of the country as our late terrible experience has shown to be essential. It merely asks them to conform to the changes consequent upon the war, and to abandon certain positions which they cannot hold without maintaining a hostile position towards the nation. Thus, if we take the equalization of the basis of representation, we find that it is what we may call a necessary consequence of the war. The war destroyed slavery, and it is but reasonable that the scheme of representation which grew out of slavery should cease also. If the South still clings to it, they cling to an unjust advantage—one which they were never equitably entitled to, and which will now be increased and rendered more odious as being a direct gain to them on account of the Rebellion. Nor is the equalization of representation in any manner unjust towards the South.

It is a movement of equal and universal application all over the country. It simply says that a man shall not be counted for nothing at the polls, and for something in the basis of representation. It gives to each voter what is right and just, that each should have equal political power in the Government. Moreover, it is a matter of prudent precaution for the future. The immediate conferring of political power at all upon people who have so lately displayed such deadly hostility to the country, is of itself a very grave experiment, one which would hardly be tried in any other nation on earth. But the idea of allowing them to wield a power in the Government *vastly exceeding* that to which their numbers entitle them is foolishly to court danger.

It must be remembered that in the matter of the Senate the late Rebel States will continue to hold an immense advantage. Thus, the entire vote cast in these States in the Presidential election of 1860 was *less* than the combined vote of New York and Pennsylvania; but while New York and Pennsylvania will have, as heretofore, only *four* votes in the Senate, the late Rebel States, when admitted, will have *twenty-two*. Surely this enormous disproportion of power in the Senate is all that the Rebel States ought to claim. To extend the same principle to the House of Representatives, and give to these States twenty-four members of that body *more* than their voting population entitles them to, is grossly, presumptuously unjust and perilous. This enormous and menacing power, too, is to be put into the hands, not of our friends, not of those interested in maintaining the Government, but of those who have just made the most wicked and desperate efforts to overthrow it, and who do not now acknowledge the nefarious character of their attempt, but merely deplore its failure and mourn over what they call their "lost cause."

We might follow out the same line of argument with reference to the clause of the Constitutional amendment forbidding leading and perjured traitors from holding office, except by removal of disability by Congress. This class of men had all taken solemn oaths to support and defend the Government. They deliberately broke those oaths in going into the Rebellion. Their present disqualification for holding office is, therefore, a mere matter of prudence on the part of the country. They are dangerous men. In other countries they would probably lose their lives. Here we simply say to them, "Your past treachery forbids your being trusted with future position and power." Could anything be more mild and reasonable?

Equally proper is the solemn repudiation of the Rebel debt, and the as solemn assumption in the Constitution of the national debt. If all parties now concede the repudiation of the one and the payment of the other, there can be no harm in putting the questions at rest in the Constitution.

It is upon these just, reasonable, and prudent terms that the Union party proposes to settle the great question of reconstruction. We believe they commend themselves to the good judgment of all candid, thoughtful men.

COLONEL B. H. JENKS, of Bridesburg, manufacturer of cotton and woollen machinery and rifled muskets, employs 1800 men. He issued an order on Saturday to his foreman to close the works at noon of election day, to enable every voter in the establishment to discharge his duty to his country at the polls, *and to credit every man on the pay-roll with a full day's work*—an example which we commend for imitation to every Republican manufacturer in the country.

ALL who want to see a *coup d'etat*, vote for the Democratic candidates for Congress. All who wish to see treason made odious and the Union rendered eternal, with liberty for its corner-stone, vote for the Republican nominees.

BEWARE of last cards. All last cards are false, without exception. We detected the one published yesterday, in regard to a letter from General Geary to one Hanely. So it is with all of them.

Let Every Voter Go to the Polls.

TO-MORROW will decide the fate of Pennsylvania and the Union. We have no fears of the result. It is a practical absurdity to contemplate a victory on the side of the Doolittle conservatives. And yet for all this positive assurance of the triumph of the right, we deem it the duty of every man who has a vote to make a point of casting that vote. The first half of the time-honored Democratic maxim, "Vote early and vote often," is the best advice that we can give our friends in the premises.

But it is necessary to bear one thing in mind. Hitherto the polls have been opened at eight o'clock in the morning, closing at eight o'clock P. M. To-morrow, for the first time, a law goes into effect by which the polls are opened at seven in the morning and close at six in the evening. With the great mass of the community this change will create no inconvenience. The majority of voters can exercise their highest privilege as mere citizens, just as easily before six o'clock as after seven. But with a certain class the case is different. We refer to the class of day-laborers, and more especially to the employes of the large manufacturing establishments situated on the outskirts of our city. Owing to the distance of their residences from their places of labor, it will be impossible for many of them to visit the polls before engaging in their daily task, and after its completion they will have too little time to reach them ere they are closed.

There is but one sensible remedy for this difficulty, and that is this:—Let the proprietors or managers of all the large establishments in and around the city divide up their employes into companies, and allot to each company a certain hour in the day, during which they can cast their votes. By adopting this method no voter will be deprived of his vote, and the operations of no establishment will be necessarily suspended.

Let every voter have an opportunity to go to the polls, and let every voter use that opportunity according to the best dictates of his own heart. The result of the contest will not be changed by a heavy poll, and the rebuke to the enemies of impartial justice will be all the more severe in proportion to the fulness of the vote.

Shall Rebels Make Laws for Us?

SHALL the Rebel leaders be admitted to Congress? This is one of the questions for the people to answer. Those leaders had, many of them, taken solemn oaths to support the Government. They committed perjury in joining the Rebellion. Now they ask to be received back into Congress again. What will their oaths now be worth? Are these the men to make laws for us? Are Union soldiers ready to vote that the men who instigated the unutterable atrocities of Andersonville shall have seats in Congress? The Democrats say yes. Their party clamors loudly for the immediate and unconditional admission of men to Congress who were leading and undisguised Rebels—generals, colonels, and other officers in the Rebel army, and members of the Rebel Congress. Will the people sanction such an outrage?

Which?

"WILL you have Mr. Johnson as President or as Dictator?" said Secretary Seward at one place during the Chicago trip. Mr. Seward meant something by such language. What was it? It was strange language. We are not used to such talk in this country. It sounds like revolutionary France in her most terrible days. Did Mr. Seward mean that in certain contingences the President would attempt to play the "Dictator?" Was it a threat?

Whatever his meaning was intended to be, one thing is certain, that the people of the United States will never submit to a "*Dictator.*" The people of Pennsylvania will answer that question, so far as they are concerned, to-morrow.

Shall Pennsylvania be Disfranchised?

SHALL the Rebels profit by the overthrow of the Rebellion, and have more power in the Government than before? This is one of the questions to be decided to-morrow. Are the people of Pennsylvania ready to virtually disfranchise themselves that the late Rebels may have superior and unjust power in the Government? The Rebels will have, if the Constitutional amendment be not adopted, *twenty-four* members of Congress and twenty-four votes in the Electoral College *more* than their voting population entitles them to. This will amount to a virtual disfranchisement of our State, as it will neutralize our entire delegation in Congress by members to which the South is not entitled. What Pennsylvanian will vote to thus disgrace the State?

WHAT NEXT?—REBELS SENT TO STUFF OUR BALLOT-BOXES.—The Democrats are getting desperate. They have absolutely resorted to colonizing our city with members of the late Rebel army. One of these greybacks was arrested on Friday, and upon examination acknowledged that he and a lot of others had been sent on from the South to vote for Clymer at our election on Tuesday. What do our citizens, and especially our brave "Boys in Blue" think of this? Are our ballot-boxes to be stuffed by Rebel soldiers?

THERE will be gains for Geary in all the western counties and Philadelphia. The most loyal of the loyal owes it to herself to give at least 10,000 majority for the gallant soldier who is our standard-bearer.

EXAMINE YOUR TICKETS.—They will seek to defeat us by misspelling names, and other small devices. Be careful and see that all is right.

REPUBLICAN—"A man's a man for a' that."

Democratic—One Southerner is equal to two Northerners.

Close Up!

THE work of canvassing closes to-day, and nothing remains but to cast the votes and win the victory to-morrow. The skies are bright. The people were never more thoroughly aroused, never more determined to utterly overwhelm that false and disloyal organization which calls itself the Democratic party, than now. From every quarter of the State we hear the most encouraging tidings. It is not a question of electing Geary and our whole ticket, but of doing it by such majorities as shall lend a glorious impetus to the States which are to follow us in November. We are fighting the battle, not for Pennsylvania alone, but for New York, Missouri, Illinois, and Michigan as well. It is not enough that we defeat the enemy; we must *rout* him.

Let every Union man, therefore, give to-morrow to his country. The issues are vast and momentous. They involve the welfare of ourselves and our children. The very citadel of popular liberty is threatened. Executive usurpation lays its iron hand upon the dearest of the people's rights—that of making their own laws. The eyes of the nation are upon us.

Close up, then! Press on the columns! A victory awaits us that will gladden the hearts of good men every where.

SHALL LEONARD MYERS or Charles Buckwalter represent the Third District? Shall the man who has for four years faithfully served his constituents, who has devoted all his energies to their service, be cast aside to make room for one who has done nothing but speak words of discouragement to loyalists? Mr. Myers' record is without spot or blemish. He voted right on every question. He was ever in his seat. He fulfilled his whole duty as a loyal man and a representative of a great people. When such a man is in the seat, why should a district change him for another, unless the other has pre-eminent claims?

Has Mr. Buckwalter such claims? Has he done anything to which his friends can point and say, "Because of that he deserves to be elected?" On the contrary, has he not opposed the war, sided with sympathizers, if he did not sympathize himself, and by every means in his power seek to incommode the subjugation of traitors? With Mr. Myers for the Union candidate, and Mr. Buckwalter for the Democratic, no conservative can hesitate to vote for Mr. Myers. Every man who cannot vote for Clymer cannot vote for Buckwalter. That is the test.

A Union Victory.

A UNION victory to-morrow will be as truly a *victory for the Union* as any gained by our brave soldiers during the war. The issues are the same. The cause is the same. Could Heister Clymer by any possibility be elected to-morrow, there is not a Rebel from the Potomac to the Rio Grande who would not rejoice with "joy unspeakable." It would be hailed as a Rebel victory greater than any they ever achieved in the field. On the contrary they will feel over Clymer's defeat as they did when he surrendered at Appomattox Court House, or when Sheridan sent Early "whirling" before our victorious legions.

WHO IS JOHN WELSH?—He is a sutler, who made a fortune out of contracts during the war. That is all we know about him, and if there is peculiar qualification in that fact, let him be elected. Who is Judge Kelley? A man of national reputation, a statesman of undoubted ability, and one who reflects lustre on his constituents. A firm Union man, a tried friend of liberty, a leader in the House of Representatives, an outspoken, able, eloquent, and accomplished gentleman. If John Welsh was defeated, who would care? If Judge Kelley was defeated, the whole country would feel they had lost a most able leader. The Judge cannot have less than four thousand majority over his unknown competitor.

THE fight in the First District is not already decided. The Unionists are working hard in this stronghold of the Democracy, and Charles Gibbons, Esq., may yet be elected. Mr. Gibbons is as like Mr. Randall as Hyperion to a satyr. The one gave thousands of dollars to aid the cause of the Union, and ever lifted up his voice to cheer the true cause. The other voted against appropriations to feed our troops, voted in favor of continuing slavery, denounced the measures of the Administration and the war. Between two such candidates, in any other district than the First, there could be no doubt. There the decision is at least unsettled. Let every Republican and every man who favored the war vote for Gibbons.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL STANBERY, in 1864, said:—"As a test for future, through all time, let me advise that you ask yourself for which candidate would Jefferson Davis vote, and whichever he would you vote against."

We ask that question now. If Jefferson Davis had a vote, would he vote for Geary, Myers, Kelley, and Taylor, or would he vote for Clymer, Randall, Buckwalter, and Ross? That is the test we apply now. Stanbery was right. We ask the people for which party would Davis vote, and for whichever he would, you vote against.

HON. CHARLES O'NEILL is a man adorned with a vast supply of good common sense, an article much needed in legislation. He understands thoroughly the interests of the district, and if elected—as he doubtless will be—will continue to prove a useful representative of the vast manufacturing and shipping interests of our city.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM—One Southern vote, one Northern vote.

Democratic Platform—One Southern vote, two Northern votes.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The first night of the Opera at the Academy of Music is appointed for next Monday, the 15th instant, when the great buffo, Ronconi, will *debut* in *Crispino e la Comare*. This opera will be followed by *Don Giovanni*, *Faust*, *Trovatore*, *The Barber of Seville*, *Fra Diavolo*, and other favorites. Subscription tickets, securing a choice seat for the entire season, may be obtained this day at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John E. Owens repeats his wonderful creation of "Solon Shingle" to-night. He has reached such an excellence in this part that the people will never tire of it. The sparkling little comedy called the *Conjugal Lesson* will conclude the performance, Mr. Owens as "Mr. Lullaby," Miss Josie Orton as "Mrs. Lullaby." Such a bill must attract an immense audience.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE—HACKETT AS "FAT JACK."—Mr. J. H. Hackett, the only living impersonator of Shakespeare's wonderful creation, "Sir John Falstaff," will assume that part in the grand historical tragedy of *Henry IV*. Here in Philadelphia, where people are fond of genuine acting, Mr Hackett needs no boosting. His playing is a wonder of evenness, ability, and humor. Mr. J. B. Roberts assumes the difficult *role* of "Hotspur," and Mr. Hackett will be ably supported throughout

NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Daniel E. Bandmann, the celebrated Germano-American tragedian, appears to-night, after a year's absence, in a new play, from the pen of Mr. De Walden, called *Destiny*, which has been very favorably received in other cities. Mr. Bandmann is an actor of extraordinary genius, and should be encouraged by all who admire sterling acting.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Joseph Proctor remains for one week longer. To-night he produces his great historical play entitled *Ambition*, which will be given with a fine cast, embracing all of the favorites of the stock company.

GOUGH ON "CURIOSITY."—On Wednesday evening John B. Gough, the orator, wit, and statesman, we may say, is to deliver his famous lecture on "Curiosity." It is not worth while to waste time, ink, and paper in an effort to appraise our citizens of what is in store for them Gough's name is enough. The announcement that he is to be at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening is sufficient. In Philadelphia he is a favorite. Those who wish to hear him must secure their seats at once, or lose their opportunity. Thursday night he will discourse on "Eloquence and Orators." Ashmead & Evans sell the tickets for both lectures.

SUNDAY SACRED CONCERTS.—We have learned, with pleasure, that an eminent professor of music of this city has determined to arrange a series of Sacred Concerts, to be given every Sunday afternoon at Musical Fund Hall Philadelphia instrumental soloists, vocalists, and choristers of acknowledged ability will assist, and we have every reason to believe that these concerts will be patronized very generally.

SALLE DIABOLIQUE.—This is announced as positively Heller's last week. Those who desire to witness his splendid performances must seize an opportunity during the next six evenings. Heller has a brand new programme to-night, and every act a marvel and a "joy forever" in itself. "Stand not upon the order of going," but go at once, and see Mr. Robert Heller.

NATIONAL HALL.—The great *Lincoln Memorial Tableaux* are still on exhibition here, and every one should go and see them. The pictures—landscapes and portraits—are really beautiful, and the whole arrangement is admirable. Mr. S. K. Murdoch recites "Sheridan's Ride," to-night. Other attractions are offered and the entertainment is most complete and delightful throughout.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY continue this week their very successful, new burlesque called the *Spectre's Frolic*, with other good things too numerous to notice.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

A SPECIAL MEETING OF SELECT COUNCIL was held this morning to take action upon the death of Thomas Massey, late messenger of that Chamber.

The Council was called to order.

Mr. Lynd, the President, announced the object of the meeting in the following address:—

Gentlemen of Select Council:—For the first time in many years the Select Council of Philadelphia is assembled to recognize the death of one of its own officers, and to render fitting tribute to his memory.

Thomas Massey, our late respected and efficient messenger, is no more—a summons more peremptory than any that could emanate from this Chamber has called him to that bourne which earthly messages are impotent to penetrate.

Death's call is ever unwelcome—ever unexpected; but in this time it has been particularly and impressively untoresseen and sudden.

On Thursday afternoon last he was in our midst, in the usual performance of duty, and apparently in his usual health. The next morning we were startled with the intelligence of his dangerous illness; and the day was scarcely past ere his spirit had fled from us forever.

The event has its lessens, which we cannot fail to understand and appreciate; and it imposes duties, the chief of which for us is to bear impartial testimony to the virtues of the deceased.

For nearly three years he has moved daily among us, and has furnished us with ample opportunities of noting his conduct, and of estimating his character.

It is highly gratifying to me, as the presiding officer of Select Council, to be able, on this sorrowful occasion, to express truthful and unqualified approval of him, both as a man and an officer.

As a man he was quiet and unobtrusive; in manner and temper faultlessly even and mild, and of genuine sincerity of heart.

As an officer, he was always at his post, ever zealous and prompt in the discharge of his duty, and untiring in his efforts to oblige his fellow-officers, and to accommodate the members of this Chamber. In all my intercourse with him. I never witnessed an impatient gesture nor an inconsiderate act; I never heard him utter an unkind word or give expression to an uncharitable thought.

In his humble position he achieved all that is most worthy of achievement by the highest official in the land—the merit of a well fulfilled discharge of duty, of a character without exception or reproach. Death is a stern leveller of worldly distinctions; an ever-recurring and impressive admonisher that "An honest man's the noblest work of God." With this sentiment, and in this spirit, let us, my fellow-members, meet this sad occasion, and alike with inner sense and outward observance unite in paying the last earthly tribute of respect to our late worthy and esteemed officer.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Spering, Wagner, and Hopkins, were appointed to prepare suitable resolutions, who, after retiring for a short time, submitted the following minute of Select Council upon the death of the Messenger:—

Whereas, The Select Council of the City of Philadelphia, by the death of Mr. Thomas Massey, has lost a faithful and efficient officer; therefore

Resolved, That the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia hereby declare the esteem in which they held their late Messenger, and express their grief at his decease. They also offer to his family this testimony of the affection in which he was held by those with whom his public duties called him to act.

Resolved, That Select Council accept the invitation to the funeral, and will attend in a body, and that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members, and that the chair of the President and the desk of the clerk be draped with black for one month.

Resolved, That the officers and members of Common Council and of the city government be invited to participate with Select Council in paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to engross a copy of these proceedings, and present them to the widow as an expression of the esteem of this Council for her deceased husband.

The above were unanimously adopted, and appropriate address were made by Messrs Page, Smith, Barlow, Freeman, Omerly, and Spering; and the Chamber on motion adjourned.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—To-day there was a partial eclipse of the sun, visible in the easterly and northeasterly portions of the British possessions, New England, and in that part of New York which lies northeast of a line drawn from the lighthouse on Fire Island, L. I., to the city of Rochester. At St. Johns, N. F., only three-tenths of the sun's face was obscured; at Charlottetown, P. E. I., one-fifth; at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., about one-eighth; in Boston, about one-eighteenth; at Brown University, Providence, R. I., one-twenty-third; at Clinton, N. Y., one-fortieth; at New Haven, Conn., one-sixtieth, and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., one-sixty-seventh. The obscuration in this eclipse began on the left side of the sun, near the top, in all of the above-mentioned places, except Charlottetown, P. E. I., where it appeared to the right of the top. This will be the last eclipse of the sun visible in the United States until August 7, 1869, when a total eclipse of the sun will be visible in portions of seven of the States of our Union.

THE DISTURBANCES ON SATURDAY NIGHT—ARRESTS MADE, AND DISPOSITION OF THE PRISONERS.—During the political excitement last Saturday there were some disturbances more or less serious. During the latter part of the evening there was quite an excited crowd gathered in the vicinity of the Democratic headquarters in Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and fears were entertained of a very serious disturbance in that neighborhood.

As the crowd did not disperse, at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning Lieutenant Spear, of the police, was sent with a squad of men to disperse the crowd. As they appeared on the ground some pistol shots were fired at them from the upper windows of a house; and afterwards, as they were driving the crowd before them, shots were fired from pistols, and bricks were thrown, several officers being struck with the latter. High Constable Clark, seeing that the force under Lieutenant Spear was not strong enough to disperse the crowd, went to his assistance with another squad, and they commenced to disperse the crowd in both directions.

As the mob came to Duponceau street, some of them rushed into it, and commenced a brisk fire with pistols and stones and bricks, keeping up the firing for some time, until the police succeeded in dislodging them. It is said also that some shots were fired from the headquarters of a Democratic organization in the vicinity. Several of the officers were injured by stones and bricks striking them, and had to be taken away in carriages.

James Russell, of the Eleventh District, was struck with a brick, and severely injured, and taken to his house.

There were quite a number of arrests made.

Michael Hattin was arrested following up the police with a four barrelled Sharp's pistol, which he was deliberately discharging into the ranks of the police when taken at Ninth and Chesnut streets, between one and two o'clock yesterday morning. He had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who committed him in default of $2000 bail.

John Ryan was arrested in Walnut street, above Eighth, whilst yelling and shouting in a very disorderly manner, and, it is said, hurrahing for Jeff. Davis. He had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who fined him and held him in $600 to answer.

MORE VICTIMS.—During the riot last Saturday night, a young man named Henry Derringer, a son of Colonel C. M. Derringer, received quite a severe and painful wound in the head from a pistol shot. The ball struck him in the back of the head, and was flattened against the bones of the skull. The ball was removed by Dr. Gilbert, and Mr. Derringer is now in a fair way of recovery.

It is reported that Mr. Hoppin, who was mortally wounded last Friday night, died yesterday morning.

Mr. John Smith, of the Fifth Ward, while looking at the torchlight procession on Saturday night, at Eighth and Chesnut streets, was shot in the hand by an individual on the sidewalk. Mr Smith is a peaceful citizen, and well known in the ward in which he resides.

On Saturday night a young man named Joseph Reed was shot at Seventh and Chesnut streets. The shot took effect in the shoulder of Mr. Reed, inflicting a serious wound.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT.—During the disturbance in the vicinity of Seventh and Chesnut streets, last Saturday night, John Cronin, John Jones, and John McCakey were arrested for being actively engaged in the rioting going on. They were, it is alleged, in the act of throwing stones and firing pistol shots when they were arrested. They had a hearing before Mayor McMichael, who, after hearing the facts of the case, held Cronin in $2000, and Jones and McCakey in $1000 each, to answer the charge of rioting and assault and battery.

DISTURBANCE AT ELEVENTH AND GIRARD AVENUE.—Quite a serious disturbance occurred at the above locality on Saturday night, while the procession was passing. There was quite a lively time for a few minutes, and pistols and brickbats were used pretty freely. A young man named W. Rookstool was shot in the head, and another named Charles Fields received a painful stab in the leg.

SPECIAL SANITARY INSPECTORS.—A card in another column contains a list of the newly appointed Special Sanitary Inspectors for this city. They will proceed to duty at once, by order of the Board of Health.

THE GALLERY OF SKULLS, AT THE PARISIAN EXPOSITION will be a charming spectacle for moralists and phrenologists. An enterprising and patriotic gentlemen is engaged in making a collection of remarkable American skulls for that gallery. He was recently so much struck by the development of a young Philadelphian's cranium as to offer him seventy-five dollars for his skull upon the spot, assuring him that it should have a distinguished place in the Parisian display. The youth was so dull as to reply that he "Couldn't see it!" as if any one could expect to see his own skull when detached from the body! A great curiosity has been secured in the shape of a skull consisting of a solid mass of bone, without any cavity for brains. This headpiece belonged to a man who had always obstinately refused to purchase his clothing at

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

MARRIED.

PRIESTLEY—BROWN.—August 1, 1866, by the Rev. J. Cunningham, Mr. SAMUEL PRIESTLEY to Miss ANNIE BROWN, both of Chester, Delaware co., Pa

TRAINER—IRVINE.—On Thursday evening, October 4, at No. 1412 N. Thirteenth street, by the Rev. J. W. Claxton, D. E. TRAINER to Miss OLLIE IRVINE, both of this city.

DIED.

BRITTON.—On the 7th instant, Mr. JOSEPH A. BRITTON, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Shawnee Tribe, No. 8, Improved Order of Red Men, and General Harrison Lodge, No. 133, I. O. of F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 122 S. Fifth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Tenth street Union Ground.

GARWOOD.—On the 7th instant, EMMA V. GARWOOD, in the 18th year of her age.

Died in peace.
Gone, but not forgotten.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in the rear of No. 331 Green street, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GREEN.—On the 6th instant, JAMES GREEN, undertaker, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158, A. Y. M.; Philadelphia Lodge, No. 30, American Protestant Association; and the members of the Franklin Hose and Steam Fire Company; also the undertakers in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1334 South street, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HELMBOLD.—On the 8th instant GEORGE H., son of Edward R. and Louisa J. Helmbold, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 1917 Lombard street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

LEVERING.—At Lafayette, Indiana, on the 7th instant, ABRAHAM LEVERING, Sr., formerly of Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Pa.

Due notice will be given of his funeral, which will be at the Leverington Cemetery, Roxborough.

STOCKTON.—At Morven, Princeton, N. J., on the 7th instant, ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON, late a Commodore in the United States Navy.

Funeral from Morven, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE FLEXIBLE KEY RING WILL HOLD a larger number of keys with less inconvenience in your pockets than others. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SASH WEIGHTS, CORDS, AND PULLEYS, Sash Fasteners Lifts, Knobs, and a general variety of Building Hardware, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR ILLUMINATING PURPOSES WE HAVE several kinds of Illuminating Candlesticks. If you wish to "light up" don't forget
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

We have just received a new and well-selected stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, OVER-COATINGS and SUITINGS, which we will make to order at the most reasonable prices.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR
GENTLEMEN AND YOUTH.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15§ Next door to Post Office.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.
OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 21 3m

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
CAREFULLY PREPARED,
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
6 1m J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 420 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO!—THIS IS A NEW PERfume, yet it has already achieved a success which has established its reputation as the most delightful, delicate, and durable. The lapse of time but adds to its essential sweetness. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.* 7 14 6mrp

FIFTH WARD.—A MEETING OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN WARD ASSOCIATION will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Good Intent Hose Company, SPRUCE Street, above Sixth.

A full attendance is requested.

B. HUCKEL, President.
HENRY S. GILBERT, U. C. SMITH, } Secretaries. It

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.
UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.
GOVERNOR,
MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.
CONGRESS,
WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
ASSEMBLY,
JAMES N. MARKS.
SELECT COUNCIL,
R. P. GILLINGHAM.
COMMON COUNCIL,
WILLIAM OGDEN.
ALDERMAN,
THOMAS RANDALL. 11*

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 5, 1866.—The undersigned Independent Republican voters of the EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT, having confidence in the ability and integrity of JOHN M. POMEROY, the independent candidate, cordially recommend him to the support of the voters of the district. This contest is entirely between Mr. Kerns, who is on the regular ticket and Mr. Pomeroy, the Democrats having declined to make a nomination:—

H. C. Thompson,	H. W. Lafford,
Sterling Bonsall,	Thomas Bellas,
C. H. Reed es,	Charles W. Pickering,
David McFarlan,	Franklin Kneass,
William B. Thomas,	J. J. Hill,
D. W. Chandler,	Samuel Baugh,
D. D. Clark,	John Bowet,
Charles N. Kugler,	D. B. McGlinsey,
Thomas E. Lewis,	Joseph J Bradsnaw,
John Yard, Jr.,	R. F. Austin,
John E. Fox,	Henry B. Benners,
John Atkinson,	Caleb B. Keesey,
J. H. Southworth,	Washington Brown,
Thomas R. Williams,	William Musser,
William Coffin,	William H. Rink,
William A. Rhodes,	Charles Yard,
John W. Clarkson,	Samuel Haines,
Louis D. Baugh,	Jacob Shrensailer,
Nathan Rowland,	R. Raynor,
L. A. Truefitt,	George Jackson,
Samuel Mitchell,	Samuel Kiker,
David Gilbert,	Townsend Mercer,
Theodore M. Keeney,	Abraham Lyster,
A. Rothtrock,	Michael Lafferty,
David Mercer,	Joseph Elliott,
James Alcorn,	W. Westcott
George Mitchell,	John H. Davis.

A CARD.

The Card published in yesterday's *Dispatch* was printed without my knowledge or consent I reaffirm all that I testified to in regard to the delegate election in the Eighth Precinct of Ninth Ward, and Mr. Pomeroy's friends quoted me accurately in their circular.

JOHN LYNCH. 11*

HEALTH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, S. W. corner SIXTH and SANSOM Streets, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—At a Special Meeting of the Board of Health, held this day for that purpose, the following named persons were duly elected Special Sanitary Inspectors to act until otherwise directed, viz:—

MERRIT GIBSON,
F. D. BINGHAM,
J. B. GREEN,
W. B. LANE,
MARTIN EARLY,
H. E. B. TAYLOR.

They will proceed upon duty at once.
(Signed) WASH. L. BLADEN, Chief Clerk. It

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 19, 1866.—To the Hon. LEONARD MYERS Member of Congress from the Third District of Pennsylvania:—

SIR:—At a meeting of the Manufacturers and Journeymen Cigar Makers of Philadelphia, held June 18, 1866, the following resolution, together with other proceedings, was adopted:—

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Hon. LEONARD MYERS for the very able and consistent manner in which he defended the interests of our business, having stood almost alone in his advocacy of placing the tax on the raw material.

Extract of minutes of meeting, held June 18, 1866.

AUGUSTUS PFAFF, President.
Attest—CHARLES BAKER, Secretary. 10 8 2t

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.

HON. LEONARD MYERS:—

SIR:—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Druggist Ware Glass-blowers' League, held at the Kensington Engine House, Thursday evening, September 20, 1866, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Hon. LEONARD MYERS for his promptness and energy in presenting our petitions for an increase of the tariff on glassware, and for his able advocacy of our claims for protection. Also

Resolved, That in him we recognize A TRUE FRIEND OF THE WORKINGMEN and of HOME INDUSTRY; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to present a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Hon. Leonard Myers.

WILLIAM HARMER, President.
A. PLACE, Rec. Secretary.
PETER DAILY,
10 8 2t GEORGE E. DUNLAP, Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 5, 1866.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS AND JOURNEYMEN CIGAR MAKERS OF PHILADELPHIA.—Gents:—I notice in to day's "Ledger" a card signed by Augustus Pfaff and Charles Baker, stating that since the resolution passed at a meeting of your members thanking me for my defense of your business interests, in advocating a tax upon the RAW MATERIAL, I voted in opposition, to what I then advocated, and that their names were used without authority. Neither of these statements are true. The resolutions of thanks were sent me exactly as published. It was given unasked, and *without restriction*, and these gentlemen, *who were merely the officers of the meeting* will not attempt to deny the statement over their signatures *as such officers*.

I *voted for the amendment*, the passage of which I *urged* to tax tobacco in the leaf as the workingmen in the trade desired believing it just and equitable. As your letter admits, I stood ALMOST ALONE in such advocacy, and the amendment failed. Yet I take great pleasure in saying that, notwithstanding the failure to incorporate my amendment, I voted for the present tax law, which not only to some degree relieves your trade from the burthens of the former law, but is an ACT TO REDUCE TAXATION, and releases the great mass of the mechanics and business men of the country from imposts amounting to many millions of dollars. Very respectfully yours,

LEONARD MYERS.
10 8 2t

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
The Largest and Best Assortment of Boys' Clothing in the City.
Boys' Clothing Made to Order.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 6, 1866.
HAMILTON DISSTON, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—In reply to several kind inquiries from you made with the intention of silencing the slanders of our opponents, I desire to say:—

First. That the assertion that Congress gave higher bounty to the negro than to the white man is *as absurd as it is false*. The acts became law by the signature of Andrew Johnson; and had any such discrimination been made, he would very properly have used the veto he is so fond of.

I voted for, *and the House passed*, a law giving higher bounty to soldiers and to sailors too; but under the pressure of a protest from Andrew Johnson's Secretary of the Treasury, the Senate refused to concur in it; and, on the last morning of the session having voted down a bill to equalize our salaries, which was offered and urged by the Democratic leaders of each House, we took the best bounty bill we could get, the Senate having incorporated the equalization of salaries and bounties in one bill, and refusing to pass one without the other.

Second. That the question of *negro suffrage*, about which demagogues are ranting so much is in no wise involved in the issues before the people. The great Constitutional Amendment *expresses precisely as to the several States*.

That amendment repudiates the Rebel debt, guarantees the payment of the National obligations, making our bonds, pensions and bounties secure; prevents forsworn traitors from reoccupying the high places of the nation, and asserts that no Southern man *disqualified by legal*, shall in the basis of representation, be allowed more votes than a Northern one.

On the adoption of this amendment every Southern State may, like Tennessee, obtain admission for its loyal members. The fruits of our victories will then be secured and the country, released from the excitement produced by defeated leaders whose only object is to teach power regardless of the popular voice, will, under a judicious system of PROTECTION TO THE RIGHTS OF LABOR, march forward to a prosperity hitherto unknown. I am, sir, yours, very truly

LEONARD MYERS.
10 8 2t

THE HON. LEONARD MYERS' SERVICES TO THE STATE.—The following interesting correspondence is well worthy of perusal, and explains itself:—

HARRISBURG, August 6, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—It is always agreeable to a public man to feel that he enjoys the confidence of his constituency, and that he has so fulfilled the trusts committed to his care as to deserve their approbation. I awaited the adjournment of Congress to thank you for the zeal, efficiency and fidelity you lent to the advocacy of the bill you introduced and which passed into a law at the last session of Congress, to reimburse money advanced by the State in 1863 at the request of the President and Secretary of War.

Having failed to secure the appropriation at the preceding sessions of Congress, although earnestly pressed by the Legislature of this State and our members of Congress, and as my term of office expired before another effort could be made, I watched the progress of your bill with much solicitude; and while the interests of the people were faithfully served by our entire delegation in aiding the passage of the appropriation, I have never failed to speak of your able, persistent, and successful efforts as deserving the thanks of the State.

When reflecting upon the great questions upon which you were called to act during the late session of Congress, it must be a gratification to you to feel that you gave this measure, so just and equitable in all respects, your earnest and efficient support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

HON. LEONARD MYERS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8, 1866.

Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:—

DEAR SIR:—I cannot feel otherwise than gratified at your very complimentary letter upon the passage by Congress of my bill reimbursing $700 000 to our State. The measure, however was as you well remark, just and equitable in all respects," and I only did my duty in presenting and urging it.

The money was advanced by some of the banks of Philadelphia, neither Congress nor the State Legislature being then in session, to pay those troops from our state who in the great emergency of 1863, volunteered to repel the invaders and pressed them back from the decisive battle-ground of the war, at Gettysburg.

When the Legislature met the State, at your instance, promptly assumed and afterwards paid this sum. Mr. Lincoln and the Secretary of War fulfilled their promise to recommend the reimbursement; and, in spite of the delays and strong opposition it is a pleasure to feel that Congress at last recognized the validity of the claim.

The part which Pennsylvania bore in the war to put down the Rebellion—and Philadelphia did her full share—is indeed a proud one. The records of the War Department show that we furnished over 366 000 soldiers to defend the Union.

These were exclusive of the militia who, in 1862, 1863, and 1864, sprang to arms at a moment's notice to resist the Rebel hordes; and in addition to our gallant sailors, who, equally with their comrades on the land, added to render the American name more illustrious than ever. Yet it adds to the fame of our goodly Commonwealth that, throughout the war, she had in yourself a Governor whose every situation was for his country, and will be known as the friend of its defenders.

Pleased to have received commendations from such a source, I am, with sincere regard,

Yours, very respectfully,

LEONARD MYERS.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1866.

Hon. Leonard Myers:—

SIR:—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Druggist Ware Glass-blowers' League, held at the Kensington Engine House, Thursday evening, September 20, 1866, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Hon. Leonard Myers for his promptness and energy in presenting our petitions for an increase of the tariff on glassware, and for his able advocacy of our claims for protection. Also

Resolved That in him we recognize A TRUE FRIEND OF THE WORKINGMAN, and of HOME INDUSTRY; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to present a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Hon. Leonard Myers.

WM. HARMER, President.
A. PLACE, Rec. Secretary.
PETER DAILY,
GEORGE E. DUNLAP, Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1866.

To the Hon. Leonard Myers, Member of Congress from the Third District of Pennsylvania:—

SIR:—At a meeting of the Manufacturers and Journeymen Cigarmakers of Philadelphia, held June 18, 1866, the following resolution, together with other proceedings, was adopted:—

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Hon. Leonard Myers for the very able and consistent manner in which he defended the interests of our business, having stood almost alone in his advocacy of placing the tax on the raw material.—*Extract of minutes of meeting held June* 18, 1866.

AUGUSTUS PFAFF, President.
Attest—CHARLES BAKER, Secretary. 10 8 It

YOUNG AMERICA CRICKET CLUB.—Special Meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, in TOWN HALL, October 8 at 8 o'clock. Important business. Full attendance requested.

11* CHARLES E. MORRIS, Secretary.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13mip
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.
JERRY WALKER,
WINE MERCHANT,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 421 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 8 mw6trp

OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris.
Imported and for sale only by
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
10 2 1m4p Seventh and Chesnut streets.

YOUNG LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY Opening, WEDNESDAY, October 10, 1866. MRS. NICHOLS,
10 8 2t* No. 102 S. EIGHTH Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Ready-Made Clothing for Men.
Ready-Made Clothing for Youth.
Ready-Made Clothing for Boys.

FOURTH EDITION

Marine Intelligence.

BOSTON, October 8.—The brig *Eliza Ann*, of New York, Captain Ayres, from Rondout, with coal for Boston, was run into and sunk off Minot's Ledge, on Sunday evening, by the schooner *S. B. Sheets*, from Boston. The crew were saved. The schooner received but trifling damage.

The schooner *A. B. Terry*, of Nantucket, from Clinton Point for Salem, with moulding sand, sprung a leak and sank off Minot's Ledge, on Saturday night. The crew were saved.

Spoken on September 22, in latitude 46, longitude 41, the bark *Venus*, from London for Philadelphia. She had on board fourteen of the officers and crew of the wrecked ship *Shooting Star*, and had put the remaining ten on board of an eastward bound vessel. The wrecked vessel above alluded to is supposed to be the *Shooting Star*, Captain Pettigrove, from Liverpool for Eastport.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Stocks are dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Cumberland preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 87½; New York Central, 118; Reading, 110½; Virginia 6s, 69; Missouri 6s, 80; Erie Railroad, 85; Michigan Central, 113; Western Union Telegraph Company, 54; Treasury 7.3.10s, 106; Forties, 95½; Five-twenties, 113; United States 6s, 112; Gold, 148.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Girard College Steward Case.

Supreme Court in Equity—Judge Strong. The case of Fletcher Hartley vs. Wm. Field was called this morning for argument, on the application of complainant for an injunction restraining defendant from discharging the duties of the Stewardship of Girard College.

The bill of the complainant shows that, under the provisions of the will of Stephen Girard, the Councils of the city of Philadelphia were, by the act of Assembly of April 4, 1832, authorized to provide for the appointment of all the officers and agents of the College; that in pursuance of this enabling act the City Councils, by ordinance passed May 27, 1847, and December 16, 1847, constituted a Board of Directors, and to them delegated the power to elect officers and agents, who were to continue in office during the pleasure of the Directors; that complainant was duly elected Steward on July 11, 1866, and instructed to begin his term of office on the 1st of August ensuing; that the defendant has interposed himself in the way of complainant's full execution of the duties of his office, and prevents him from occupying the dwelling appropriated for the residence of the steward, and wrongfully retains the custody and occupation of the buildings and store-rooms of the College; that the defendant, who, prior to August 4, exercised the office of Steward, pretends that his term of office is during good behavior, and not at the pleasure of the Directors; and that by, that, in the year 1864, the predecessor of the defendant was removed without assignable cause, and defendant installed in office by virtue of an election similar to the complainant's.

The complainant therefore prays that the defendant may be perpetually enjoined and restrained from interfering with the complainant in the discharge of his duties as steward.

Charles H. Collis, John Goforth, and F. Carroll Brewster, Esqs., appeared for the complainant; and David Scheets, Esq., and ex-Judge Porter for the defendant.

The defendant, in his affidavit, substantially admits the allegations of the complainant, but states that he is advised that by the will of Stephen Girard the tenure of office in the College is during good behavior, and that neither the Trustees, nor the Directors, their agents, have the power to change this tenure.

The defendant further alleges that at the meeting at which the complainant was elected Steward, the four Directors who had had the largest experience in the management of the affairs of the College were absent; that five of the eight Directors who voted for the complainant then sat on the Board for the first time, and had no personal knowledge of the institution or of defendant's character as an officer thereof; and that the complainant was selected by the favor and intrigue of these five members.

The defendant further alleges that the directors have assigned no cause for his removal, save that of partisan necessity; and that, on July 25, 1866, he filed a bill praying an injunction against the said directors, to which none of them, except W. C. Haines, have pleaded.

The case is being argued at length, and excites great interest in political circles, as well as among the friends of the Institution.

United States Circuit Court—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.—Sudiffs vs. the steamtug *Admiral Farragut*. Appeal in Admiralty. An action to recover damages to a barge and her cargo caused by grounding on a bar in the river Delaware while in tow of the steamtug. Damages claimed, $12,000.

The case was under argument when our report closed. For libellant, Morton P. Henry and R. C. McMurtrie, Esqs. For respondents, Robert P. Kane, Esq.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—James B. Ferree *et al* vs. John Thompson. A feigned issue. Before reported. This case still occupies the time and attention of this Court.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Pierce.—Jury trials began in this Court this morning. A number of cases were called up and continued, but nothing of interest was done at the time of the closing of our report

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—Prison cases are still before this Court. The dock this morning was filled with a very respectable number of gentlemen from Moyamensing.

Joseph Wallace pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of ten yards of water-proof cloth, the property of A. McElroy. The goods were recovered by the owner, and Wallace said they had been given to him by another.

James McGuire pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of eleven dollars, the property of his father. The father had put away his week's wages, and his son stole them When he was arrested he acknowledged the theft. This boy has been stealing from his father for a number of years. His father, when he could, corrected him severely, but all to no purpose. He once put him into the House of Refuge. He took him out on a promise of better behavior, but this promise of reformation, like the others, was broken. At length the father lost all control over his son, and in this instance was compelled to resort to this painful means of correcting him.

Thomas K. Duncan pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pocket-book and $3 50, the property of Edward Bawber. Mr. Bawber got on an Eighth street car one rainy afternoon, and was compelled to stand on the platform, the car being too crowded to admit inside. Duncan, in a party got on, and the platform was also excessively crowded. When the platform was somewhat cleared by people getting off, Mr. Bawber discovered that his pocket-book was gone. He caught hold of Duncan and charged him with the theft. Duncan denied the charge and ran; but he was soon caught, and induced by circumstances to acknowledge his guilt.

Lewis J. Quinlan pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a basket and contents, valued at $5, the property of Moses Hoffman.

Mike Wood, a jolly individual, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Solomon Blitz. William Wood and Winfield Kade, were convicted of a charge of the larceny of a quantity of cloth, belonging to Wolfe & Meyer. No 50 North Third street. Detective Levy, from information obtained from the store of Wolf & Meyer, arrested one of these boys, Wood; that Wood confessed that he had stolen and sold the goods, and that Kade was concerned in the affair with him. Kade was afterwards arrested and asked what he had done with the cloth he had stolen.

He also said he had sold it. Upon this last item of evidence defendants' counsel argued that the confession was completely nullified by this kind of proceeding on the part of the detective, stating that the law in this matter was, that if a confession of guilt was elicited by a question from a constable or officer implying guilt, that confession was nullified. But upon discussion of the point and re-examination of the witness, the Court decided to let the evidence go to the jury.

The same parties, Wood and Kade, were charged with the larceny of a number of coats, valued at $84, the property of Simon R. Snyder. They went into the store together, and while one occupied the attention of a woman in the store, the other stole the coats and made off. There was evidence against Kade only, and none against Wood, as Wood was not present when this confession was made to the detective Kade was, therefore, found guilty, and Wood not guilty.

These two promising young hopefuls were in more trouble in stealing a large number of shaw

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION. By Charles J. Stille. Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Mr. Stille, well known as the author of the powerful pamphlet, "How a Great People Should Conduct a Long War," has come before the public in a handsomely printed volume, with a subject for his pen capable of developing all the power which he possesses. He has executed his task with an elegance of diction and a pleasant perspicuity of narrative which raises our already high estimate of his literary ability. His small history of the Sanitary Fair did not give him an opportunity. The present work gives him a full chance, and he has availed himself of it.

His work forms a glorious monument to that munificence never excelled in the record of the world, of that generosity never equalled in the annals of mankind, which was displayed by the American people while our land was plunged in war—the freedom with which we poured out our treasures, the services rendered the cause not only by men, but by women—God bless them!—who, scorning all the comforts of home, went forth, and did as good deeds as were ever recorded. This book is a record of one of these great twin charities—the giant Commissions of the age. The author had access to all the official documents connected with the working of the association. He narrates it without going into unnecessary minutiæ, nor yet falling into mere platitudes and generalities. Every one who engaged in the glorious work will secure a copy of the book, and, in addition, all who feel a just pride in what the great North did during the Great Rebellion.

SPANISH PAPERS, AND OTHER MISCELLANIES, hitherto unpublished and uncollected, by Washington Irving. Edited by Pierre M. Irving. 2 volumes. New York, G. P. Putnam and Hurd & Houghton.

Most of the sketches contained in these two volumes fall under the head of "uncollected," rather than "unpublished" productions of Irving. They form a most valuable addition to his works, as heretofore they were only found in odd numbers of magazines and out-of-the-way places. They complete, we believe, all the literature of that gifted son of genius, and should be procured by all those who have possessed themselves of the rest of the series, as well as all admirers of the most pleasant of all modern writers. Of course we shall not attempt to review the contents in the space devoted to an ordinary book review. Their titles indicate that their specialty is Spanish history and Spanish legend. They abound in that glowing imagery which only Irving could evoke, and are written in that clear Saxon style which, *par excellence*, he has rendered his own.

In regard to the typographical execution, we cannot bestow too high praise. Neatly and substantially bound, clearly printed on rich cream-laid paper, they excel in what all book lovers most admire. They come from the Riverside presses, which in itself is sufficient guarantee for their beauty.

BALLADS, LYRICS, AND HYMNS. By Alice Carey. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agents: Ashmead & Evans, No. 724 Chesnut street.

The most beautiful, literally the most perfect, book, in a typographical point of view, which we have ever seen, is the edition of Miss Carey's poems before us. If their literary style was as good as the dress in which they come to us, we would hail them with peculiar joy. Of the three classes of poetry, we think that Miss Carey succeeds far better in the ballads than in the lyrics, and in the hymns than in the ballads. Many of her devotional papers breathe a spirit of Christianity, and heartfelt, soul-stirring sentiment, touched with a delicate grace which peculiarly recommends them. Of all the works of this class we admire most the one entitled "All in All."

But of so many really good pieces it is a shame to make a selection. Her ballads are most of them simple, pleasant thoughts, jotted down without any great elaboration. We should judge that they were the leisure employment of a literary life. They hardly possess sufficient soul. They are flying and too passing. There are some of them which will make an enduring impression. All are pleasant, but none of them have stability. We are pleased with the work as a whole, although its parts do not present any particular excellence. As a gift book we think it has few superiors. All of its powers tend to make it peculiarly acceptable, and the splendid style of its publication will make it a welcome visitor in every parlor.

THE DIVINE ATTRIBUTES. By Emanuel Swedenborg. J. B. Lippincott & Co.: Philadelphia.

This is a carefully selected collection of the doctrines of the much abused Swedenborg, as made from his own writings. We are glad that the people will have an opportunity of reading, in a popular form, the tenets of one of whom none but theologians know anything, although all quote from him, and pretend familiarity with his views. The work is clearly printed, and will receive a large religious circulation, not only from those who agree with the "Seer," but from all whose curiosity on the subject of his views prompt them to explore for themselves.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Volume IX. Little, Brown & Co. Boston:

The present volume takes us down to the termination of the actual war of the Revolution. It is written in the same style as its predecessors—rich and heavy, with a care and solidity which command respect. We give an extract from it, which, as it relates to a subject of local interest, we think, will be found generally popular with our readers:—

The village of Germantown formed for two miles one continuous street. At its centre it was crossed at right angles by Howe's encampment, which extended on the right to a wood, and was guarded on its extreme left by Hessian yagers at the Schuylkill. The 1st Battalion of light infantry and the Queen's American Rangers were advanced in front of the right wing; the 2d Battalion supported the furthest pickets of the left at Mount Airy, about two miles from the camp; and at the head of the village, in an open field near a large stone house known as that of Chew, the 40th Regiment, under the veteran Musgrave, pitched its tents. Information of the intended attack reached Howe, but he received it with incredulity.

About noon on the third, Washington, at Matuchen Hills, announced to his army his purpose to move upon Germantown. He spoke to them of the successes of the northern army, and explained "that Howe, who lay at a distance of several miles from Cornwallis, had further weakened himself by sending two battalions to Billingsport. If they would be brave and patient, he might on the next day lead them to victory." Thus he inspired them with his own hopeful courage. A defeat of the insulated British army must have been its ruin. His plan was to direct the chief attack upon its right, to which the approach was easy; and for that purpose, to Greene, in whom of all his generals he most confided, he gave the command of his left wing, composed of the divisions of Greene and of Stephen, and flanked by Macdougall's brigade. These formed about two-thirds of all his effective force. The divisions of Sullivan and Wayne, flanked by Conway's brigade, and followed by Washington, with the brigades of Nash and Maxwell, under Lord Stirling, as the reserve, assumed the more difficult task of engaging the British left. To distract attention, the Maryland and New Jersey militia were to make a circuit and come upon the rear of the British right, while on the opposite side Armstrong, with the Pennsylvania militia, was to deal heavy blows on the Hessian yagers.

The different columns received orders to conduct their march of about fourteen miles so as to arrive near the enemy in time to rest, and to begin the attack on all quarters at daybreak. Accordingly, the right wing, after marching all night, halted two miles in front of the British outpost, and took refreshment. Then, screened by a fog and marching in silence, the advance party surprised the British picket. The battalion of light infantry offered a gallant resistance; but when Wayne's men, whom Sullivan's division closely followed, rushed on with the terrible cry:—"Have at the bloodhounds! Revenge! revenge!" the bugle sounded a retreat. The cannon woke Cornwallis in Philadelphia, who instantly ordered his British grenadiers and Hessians to the scene of action; Howe, in like manner startled from his bed, rode up just in time to see the battalion running away. "For shame, light infantry!" he cried in anger; "I never saw you retreat before. Form! form! it is only a scouting party." But the cutting grapeshot from three of the American cannon rattling about him showed the seriousness of the attack, and he rode off at full speed to prepare his camp for battle; while Musgrave, detaching a part of his regiment to support the fugitives, threw himself with six companies into Chew's house, and barricaded its lower windows and doors.

Greene should by this time have engaged the British right; but nothing was heard from any part of his wing. In consequence, as the divisions of Sullivan and Wayne approached Chew's house together, Sullivan directed Wayne to pass to the left of it, while he advanced on its right. In this manner they were separated. The advance was slow, for it was made, not in column, but in line, while the troops kept up an incessant fire at every house and hedge where the pursuit was checked. Washington, with Maxwell's part of the reserve, summoned Musgrave to surrender; but the officer who carried the white flag was fired upon and killed; the brave Chevalier Duplessis Mauduit, who, with John Laurens, of South Carolina, forced and mounted the window on the ground-floor to set the house on fire, was not supported by men with combustibles, and, incredible as it may seem, the two gallant and adventurous youths retired slowly and safely under a fire from both stories of the house. The cannon was too light to breach the walls. Driven forward by his own anxiety and the zeal of the young officers of his staff, Washington left a single regiment to watch the house, and with the rest of the reserve advanced to the front of the battle and remained there to the last.

And where was Greene? From some cause which he never explained, he reached the British outposts three-quarters of an hour later than the troops with Washington; then, at a very great distance from the force which he was to have attacked, he formed his whole wing, and thus in line of battle attempted to advance two miles or more through marshes, thickets, and strong and numerous post and rail fences. Irretrievable disorder was the consequence; the divisions became mixed, and the line was broken. Macdougall never got into the fight; and Greene was left with only the brigades of Scott and Muhlenberg. These entered the village and attacked the British right, which had had ample time for preparation. They were outflanked, and after about fifteen minutes of heavy firing were driven back; and the regiment which had penetrated furthest was captured. Stephen with one of his brigades came up with the left of Wayne's Division; Woodford, who commanded the other, and was on the extreme right of the wing under Greene, strayed to Chew's house, which he found watched by a single regiment, halted there with his whole brigade, and took no part in the battle except to order his light field-pieces to play upon its walls. This new and unexpected cannonade was exactly in the rear of Wayne's division: they imagined it to be the fire of the British right; and throwing off all control, they retreated in disorder. Armstrong, with his militia on the extreme right, considered it his duty "rather to divert the foreigners than to come in contact with them;" so he did no more than "cannonade them from the heights on the Wissahiccon." Sullivan's men, with the eagerness of young troops, and against the order of Washington, had expended their ammunition often without an object. The battalions from Philadelphia, advancing on a run, were close at hand. In the fog, parties of Americans had repeatedly mistaken each other for British. At about half-past eight, Washington, who, "in his anxiety exposed himself to the hottest fire," seeing that the day was lost, gave the word to retreat, and sent it to every division. Care was taken for the removal of every piece of artillery. "British officers of the first rank said that no retreat was ever conducted in better order," and they and the German officers alike judged the attack to have been well planned.

Greene on that day "fell under the frown" of the commander-in-chief. Had the forces intrusted to him, and the militia with Armstrong, acted as efficiently as the troops with Washington, the day might have been fatal to Howe's army. The renewal of an attack so soon after the defeat at the Brandywine, and its partial success, inspirited Congress and the army. In Europe, it convinced the Cabinet of the King of France that the independence of America was assured.

—We have received from Mr. J. S. Claxton, No. 1214 Chesnut street, a number of children's works, all pleasantly written, and of interest to the little ones. Among them are "Nettie Wallace," "Charity Helstone," "Duties and Difficulties." Also, a fresh primer by Magill, which, from a cursory examination, recommends itself to us both because of its fulness and its practicality.

—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, send us "The Story of Elizabeth," by Miss Mackay. It is a pleasantly written and touching story, and will find admirers among those who love the true, while they dislike the sensational. It is pure in its teachings, and every way commends itself to general readers.

The same firm has also issued "Married at Last," by Annie Thomas, and "Fauchon," both of which should have a large share of patronage. They have a vast supply of new books, which will be issued week after week as the season progresses.

—The advanced proof-sheets of "Women of the War," by Frank Moore, lie before us. They promise to make a most valuable and interesting work. Among the Philadelphians treated of we notice Mrs. Ewing, Harris, Husband, Haines, Jones, Lee, Ross, and Miss Patterson. From what we have seen, we can promise the public a truly interesting and valuable addition to our war literature.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—THE PAYMASTER-General has ordered the prompt payment of these claims. I have all the necessary forms under the order for application, and can insure a speedy settlement. GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third street. 10 2 1mrp

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz.:—

"Article 14, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This section makes citizenship uniform in all the States, and protects citizens both North and South; for example, South Carolina must treat Pennsylvanians with the same respect that she treats her own citizens.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for President or Vice-President, and for the United States representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any male inhabitant of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This section fixes the basis of representation in Congress upon the population of the several States, with this *proviso*, that where a State denies the elective franchise to any of its qualified male citizens of 21 years of age (which any State is allowed to do under this section), that then its representation in Congress shall be proportionably reduced, thus regulating the representation in Congress by the number of voters in each State. Under the old Constitution, the South had three-fifths of all her slaves added to her free population to fix her representation in Congress; now that slavery is abolished she will have two-fifths more added thereto, and thus come back under the old Constitution with increased power, and would thus make the vote of one white man in the South nearly equal to two in the North. This is the reason why the Rebels are *now* opposing this part of the amendment.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability."

The intention of this section is to give the offices to the Union men of the South, so that we shall have perpetual peace, and so that Jefferson Davis and other traitors like him shall never again control this Government, and thus endanger its liberties. If those leading Rebels should continue to hold the offices in the South, we shall have no peace, but, on the contrary, perpetual strife. They have done enough already. They should have no further say. Their children will succeed to the rights which they will lose by their treason; this is enough, in all conscience. This section, you will observe, applies those Rebels only who have *heretofore held office* and *taken an oath* to support the Constitution of the United States; should any hardships arise thereby, Congress may grant relief by a two-thirds vote.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of bounties and pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; and neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

This section will cut off all future hope on the part of the Rebels of securing payment for their slaves or of the Rebel debt, and thus relieve our country from future sectional strife.

POLITICAL.

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

GOVERNOR,

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Esq.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD PELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

First District—Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS.
Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR.

First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS,

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES McMANES.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—GEORGE W. GHEGHAN.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—
Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J. DONOHUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—W. M. WORRALL.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS.

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, Secretaries.

9 18 18t

☞ FOR ALDERMAN,

FIFTH WARD,

WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.

9 12 1m

POLITICAL.

☞ FIFTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Congress,
CHARLES GIBBONS.

Assembly,
JOSEPH T. THOMAS.

Alderman,
WILLIAM D. LELAR.

School Directors,
COLLINS WEST,
EDMUND S. YARD,
JOHN GOFORTH,
WILLIAM H. OSKINS.

10 5 2t*

☞ EIGHTH WARD

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Governor,
MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

Congress,
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.

State Senator,
HON. JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

Assembly,
HON. JOSEPH F. THOMAS.

Select Council,
ALEXANDER L. HODGDON.

Common Council,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER.

School Directors,
MORRIS PATTERSON,
JOHN H. ATWOOD,
J. F. GAYLEY, M. D.

10 5 4t

☞ SECOND CONGRESSIONAL

DISTRICT.

JOHN HULME,

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

9 29 8t

☞ EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE

DISTRICT.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE,

JOHN M. POMEROY.

10 1 7t*

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN, deceased.

Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia to the undersigned, executors of his last will and testament, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, to make known the same without delay to

JOHN CLAYTON,
No. 717 WALNUT Street, or
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND,
No. 813 ARCH Street,
Executors.

9 17m6t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM E. BATEMAN vs. JULIA ANN BATEMAN.

December Term, 1865, No. 72. In Divorce.

Madam:—You will please notice that the Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony should not be decreed in the above case, returnable on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal notice having failed on account of your absence.

GEORGE W. WOLLASTON,
Attorney for Libelant.

To Julia Ann Bateman.
October 4, 1866. 10 3 4t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM B. WRIGHT and JONATHAN J. MORRISON, surviving Executors under the last will and testament of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, October 12, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 204 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9 28 3mw 5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS S. TAYLOR, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of PRESLEY BLAKISTON and HENRY M. DECHERT, Executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS S. TAYLOR, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, October 11, A. D. 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of HENRY M. DECHERT, No. 209 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9 28 tmw5t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION: Heroic, Patriotic, Romantic, Humorous, and Tragical.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, and will not get embodied in romance and poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos, of the war.

This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck or our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.

The volume is profusely illustrated with over 300 engravings by the first artists, which are really beautiful; worthy of examination as specimens of the art. Many of them are set into the body of the text, after the popular style of Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. The book's contents include reminiscences of camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac, siege, and battle-field adventures; thrilling feats of bravery, wit, drollery, comical and ludicrous adventures, etc., etc.

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And fourteen other New Books by various authors, PUBLISHED THIS WEEK, and for sale at a discount from publisher prices, at

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PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SEPTEMBER 17, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th of October next, for building and fitting two topsail schooners, of 220 tons, old measurement and six fore-and-aft rigged schooners of 110 tons do. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper fastened, and to be delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped, except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores, and outfits.

Specifications can be obtained at this Department on application in person or by letter.

A model or plan of the vessel must accompany each bid.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
9 24mwf10 10 Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE CUTTERS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 17, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th of October next, for building and fitting two topsail schooners, of 220 tons, old measurement, and six fore-and-aft-rigged schooners of 110 tons do. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper-fastened, and delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped, except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores and outfits.

Plans and specifications can be obtained at this Department on application, in person or by letter.

H. McCULLOCH,
9 21mw8t Secretary of the Treasury.

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Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
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Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Whosale Grocers.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

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CASHIER,
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Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post-Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

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2 10 8o Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.
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Best Quality of Spring Mattresses.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs etc.
Few Cushions, Feathers and Down.
Comfortables and Blankets. 9 5 wsm2m

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OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL 9 12 2m

PROCLAMATION.—

Notice is hereby given to the freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, that on TUESDAY, October 9, 1866, being the second Tuesday of the month and day of the General and Municipal Election, there are to be elected, viz:—

By the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, one person to serve as Governor of said Commonwealth for three years.

By the freemen residing in the First Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 11th wards of the said city, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the Second Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 1st (now the 1st and 26th), 7th, 8th, 9th, and 19th wards of the said city, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the Third Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th wards of the said city, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st, and the 24th (now the 24th and 27th) wards of the said city, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the Fifth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 22d, 23d, 25th wards of the said city, and the county of Bucks, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the First Senatorial District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th and 26th wards of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the First Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st ward and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th election divisions of the 26th ward, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Second Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th now the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th and 13th election divisions of 2d ward, and the 1st 2d and 3d section divisions of 3d ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Third Representative District of the city of Philadelphia comprising the 4th ward, the 10th and 11th election divisions of the 2d ward, the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election divisions of the 3d ward, and the 1st and 3d election divisions of the 5th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fourth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia comprising the 4th ward, and the 7th and 8th election divisions of the 25th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fifth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 8th ward, and the 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election divisions of 5th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Sixth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election divisions of 6th ward, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th election divisions of 9th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Seventh Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Eleventh ward, the 2d and 3d election divisions of the Sixth ward, and the 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th election divisions of the Twelfth ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Tenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifteenth ward of said city (except the 8th election division), one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Eleventh Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 3d, 4th, and 7th election divisions of 12th ward, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th election divisions of 16th ward, and the 1st and 2d divisions of 20th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Twelfth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 18th ward and the 1st election division of 17th ward, the 3d election division of 19th ward, and the 4th election division of 25th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Thirteenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 17th ward of said city (except the 1st election division), the 7th election division of the 16th ward and the 4th and 5th election divisions of 19th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House for Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fourteenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 7th and 8th election divisions of 14th ward, the 8th election division of 15th ward, and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th election divisions of 20th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fifteenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia comprising the 1st, 4th, 5th, 9th, and 10th (now the 1st, 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th) election divisions of 18th ward; the 2d, and 11th (now the 3rd, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th) election divisions of 20th ward; (the 1st election division) now the 1st and 9th election divisions of 21st ward, and the 5th and 6th election divisions of 25th ward of said city one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Sixteenth Representative District in the city of Philadelphia comprising the 2d ward, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th election divisions of 21st ward, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Seventeenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 23d ward, the 1st, 2d and 3d election divisions of 25th ward and the 8th (now the 8th and 13th) election divisions of 19th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Eighth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Tenth ward, the 8th election division of the Ninth ward, and the 1st, 2d and 4th election divisions of Fourteenth ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Ninth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Eleventh ward, the 2d and 3d election divisions of the Sixth ward, and the 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th election divisions of the Twelfth ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Tenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifteenth ward of said city (except the 8th election division), one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Eleventh Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th wards of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the First Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st ward and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th election divisions of the 26th ward, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Second Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th now the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th and 13th election divisions of 2d ward, and the 1st 2d and 3d section divisions of 3d ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Third Representative District of the city of Philadelphia comprising the 4th ward, the 10th and 11th election divisions of the 2d ward, the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election divisions of the 3d ward, and the 1st and 3d election divisions of the 5th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fourth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia comprising the 4th ward, and the 7th and 8th election divisions of the 25th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fifth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 8th ward, and the 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election divisions of 5th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Sixth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election divisions of 6th ward, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th election divisions of 9th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Seventh Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Eleventh ward, and the 2d, 5th, and 6th election divisions of Fourteenth ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Eighth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st, and the 24th (now the 24th and 27th) wards of the said city, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the Fifth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 22d, 23d, 25th wards of the said city, and the county of Bucks, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the First Senatorial District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th and 26th wards of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the First Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st ward and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th election divisions of the 26th ward, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Second Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th,

Anarchy Threatened.

THE Constitution of the United States, Article II, section 4, declares that "The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." Article I, section 2, says:—"The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment."

These are high constitutional prerogatives, and yet our Democratic contemporary on Saturday declared that if these prerogatives were exercised in a specified case, "there would come anarchy and the destruction of the Government." Thus it is that the Democratic leaders array themselves against the Constitution of the country, and threaten anarchy and the destruction of the Government.

IF SAMUEL J. RANDALL is re-elected, and the President recognize the Democratic and treasonable members as the true Congress, Philadelphia will be disgraced by having one of her representatives in that revolutionary body. All Randall's sympathies point to his fusion with the Rebel leaders and his obedience to all their commands. Shall such a man be elected over the pure patriot and long-tried citizen, Charles Gibbons, Esq., who opposes him?

7'30s!—5-20s!

Beware How You Vote, Holders of 7·30s and 5-20s, National Loan and National Bank Stocks.

Suppose the Rebels of the South and their sympathizing friends, the Copperheads of the North, elect a majority of members to the next Congress of the United States. In that event, judging from the tone of the Rebel newspapers, the great question will be, "Shall Congress assume to pay the $3,000,000,000 Confederate debt?" Is such a case possible? Let us see.

This Confederate debt is at present worthless; but with a full representation from the Southern States, and enough sympathizing Copperheads in the North to form a majority in Congress, this Confederate debt of bonds and Confederate notes may become as valuable as the 7-30s or 5-20s. United States greenbacks, or national bank notes. It is very easy to be done. The Confederate debt is now considered worthless, and millions of dollars of it can be had for a very small sum. Now, suppose Congress assembles with a majority of Rebels and Northern sympathizers, is it not likely that Rebels will want their Confederate debt assumed by the United States, with the argument that both Confederate and Federal debts were contracted by war, and unless the North agrees to assist in paying the Confederate debt, the South will refuse to assist in paying the debt of the United States?

In order to create an interest in the North in advocacy of the payment of the Confederate debt, millions upon millions of it will be sent North and sold at a low rate, or placed in the hands of influential men of the Copperhead party. This will create a Northern party in favor of paying it. This Northern party will bring its influence to bear upon Northern Congressmen who sympathize with their Southern brethren, to help these men to see the propriety and justice of paying both debts, Federal and Confederate. They may become holders of it, through the generosity of their Southern brethren, to the extent of $100,000, $500,000, or $1,000,000 to each Congressman, at no cost to them, or, if any, a nominal one. Here is an opportunity for Northern Copperhead Congressmen who sympathize with their Southern brethren to realize a fortune by an act that they will assert is only just and right. Is not the temptation a great one?—and, reader, just as sure as you are now living the thing will be attempted, and, if possible, carried into effect. Where then will your 7·30s, 5 20s, and National Bank stock be, with a national debt of from five to six thousand million dollars double what it is now? Instead of being above par, as at present, they will go far below par, to perhaps fifty or sixty cents on the dollar, and a large increase of taxes to pay the great increase of national interest to be paid.

Remember, reader, the entire capital of nearly every National Bank is invested in National United States bonds, which are deposited with the Government to get national bank notes for circulation, so national bank notes and greenbacks will become equally depreciated with United States bonds.

The Republican party can be judged for the future by its past acts, and our only positive security is in sustaining it. Let all vote understandingly. If the author of this was confident the Southern Rebels and the Northern Copperheads would succeed in getting control of the National and State Governments, he would immediately sell his national bonds and bank stock, and advise his friends to do so.

NIGGER!! OH THE GLORIOUS NIGGER!

What Would the Democratic Party Have Done Without the Nigger?

He has been the beginning and the end of every political campaign for years, and what *would* the Democratic politicians have done without poor darkie? They have in previous years told the people that just as soon as slavery was abolished we were to have all the niggers come North, and the white man was to have no work. *Everybody knows this has turned out to be a gross lie.* They are now trying to impose upon the honest and uninformed lies equally gross and absurd about the negro soldier receiving a larger bounty than the white soldier, which every honest and intelligent man knows to be what it is—a gross lie.

The Democratic politicians and leaders of the party are attempting to frighten the timid and ignorant about the negro marrying the white man's daughter. Every white woman has the right at this time to marry a negro man, or a negro woman to marry a white man, if both are inclined to such a marriage. We have very few cases of such marriage in Pennsylvania. I don't think the Republican party favor such unions, but if any members of the Democratic party wish to enter into wedlock with a negro woman, let them go ahead. Every one to his taste! Oh, the glorious, the everlasting Nigger! What would the Democratic party do for something to harp upon without the Nigger. They have nothing else now to harp upon but poor, poor Nigger. The most prominent case of that character is that of Richard M. Johnson, elected Vice-President by the Democratic party in the canvass of 1836. He enjoyed the "distinguished" reputation of having a mulatto negro woman for a wife. If any more Democrats want to follow his example, the Republicans won't interfere to prevent them.

NATIONAL HALL,

Market Street, Above Twelfth.

THE GREAT LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX

ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION.

The Paintings are sixty in number, from the pencil of

GEORGE WUNDERLICH, ESQ.

A descriptive Lecture by

S. K. MURDOCH, ESQ.

Choice Musical Selections by MAD'LLE ELVIRA DE SILVA.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Matinees every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoon. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. [10 8 6t

REGULAR LINE TO HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vandervere, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant.

Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

10 8 6t No. 132 S. WHARVES.

FURS OF ALL NATIONS.

OPENING

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10

Russian Sable Furs,
Hudson Bay Sable Furs,
Fine Dark Mink Sables,
Royal Ermine and Chinchilla,
Real Siberian Squirrel, Dark,
Persian Lamb, Astrucan, Etc. Etc.,

FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

10 8 3t4p] NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

OPENING,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10,

PARIS CLOAKS,

EXCLUSIVE STYLES,

(WHICH WILL NOT BE COPIED,)

IN GREAT VARIETY OF MATERIAL AND DESIGN.

ALSO,

PARIS STYLE CLOAKS,

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

10 8 3t4p] NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

OPENING,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10,

NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALSO

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS, FOR DRESSES, ETC.,

FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS,

AND

CUT IN ANY LENGTH.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

10 8 3t4p] NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

THE GALAXY.

NO. 12—OCTOBER 15.

NOW READY, AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.

CONTAINS:

1. ARCHIE LOVELL. By Mrs. Edwards.
2. A DREAM OF THE SOUTH WIND. By Paul H. Hayne.
3. THE SEA ISLANDS OF SOUTH CAROLINA. By E. B. Seabrook.
4. THE LAST BATTLE OF WINCHESTER. By James Franklin Fitts.
5. NUMBER THIRTY-NINE By Ingoldsby North.
6. THE CLAVERINGS. (With two illustrations.) By Anthony Trollope.
7. THE MORMON COMMONWEALTH. By a Mormon Elder
8. GIL GARAY. By J. W. Palmer.
9. THE SEVESTH COMMANDMENT IN MODERN FICTION. By W. L. Alden.
10. THE SECRET. By L. F.
11. ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTING. By Ion Perdicaris.
12. NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

The price of "THE GALAXY" is 30 cents a number; $5 a year; $3 for six months. When it is considered that the magazine is issued twice as often as the monthlies, it will be seen that these rates are very reasonable.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,

1t PROPRIETORS, No. 39 PARK ROW, New York.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne, Charles Macalester,
Clarence H. Clark, Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh, Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson.

President, N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON.
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank,
CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.

The Company will commence business on the 1st September 1866, and will be prepared

TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills.... $1·00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement..... ·50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion..... $1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion..... $2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of..... $1·00 per $100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $25 each box or trunk per year, contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.

FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.

COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 14 1m

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ROBERT GILLEN, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Rebecca Gillen, widow of said decedent, has filed in said Court an inventory and appraisement of the personal property which she elects to retain under the act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the Court on FRIDAY, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1866, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

JOSEPH C. FERGUSON, Attorney for Widow.

10 8 4t*

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC

SOAP

SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN,

And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1526 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HARF, No. 327 Lombard street; ISAAC MOSS, No. 2262 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP

WHOLESALE OFFICE,

No. 107 South FIFTH St.

9 18 1m4p

J. T. GALLAGHER,

LATE OF BAILEY & CO.,
FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,

Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 1300 CHESNUT Street,

All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. [9 28 tmw2m

NOVELTIES.

BRONZES,

CLOCKS,

FANCY GOODS,

NOW OPENING,

BY

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.

9 14 fmwtJ1]

NOW OPENING,

AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

SILVER

FOR

BRIDAL AND GENERAL PRESENTATIONS

10 5 fmw t12 25

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES

AT WHOLESALE.

40 *IN. PLAINS,*

FINE DECORATIONS,
BORDER MOULDINGS,
STAMP GILTS,
ENGLISH SATINS,
BLANKS, ETC.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

R. T. HAZZARD,

10 6 mwf3m No. 819 ARCH Street.

ALE! ALE!

WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,

FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 6p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,

From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angeles, California.

For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.

FOR SALE BY THE CASE.

CARMICK & CO.,

21 1mrp] SOLE AGENTS,

N. E. CORNER OF FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A 27 FEET YACHT, with sails complete. Price $65. Apply to ALEX. LAWLER, Boat Builder, Kensington Water Works. 10 6 3t

MR. PERELLI HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, has resumed his lessons.

9 17mwf3m No. 1220 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

BURNS & ATKINSON,

No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street,

AND

No. 1107 PINE Street.

$1·15 FRENCH MERINOES.
$1·10 2 YARDS WIDE ENGLISH MERINOES.
87 CENT 1¼ YARDS WIDE ENGLISH MERINOES.
35 CENT VERY HEAVY SHAKER FLANNELS.
$4·50 10-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.
$6·50 11-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.
$8·00 11-4 EXTRA FINE BLANKETS.
1000 LARGE HEAVY SUPERFINE BLANKETS.
32½ CENT EXCELLENT 1¼ YARDS WIDE PILLOW-CASE MUSLIN.
95 CENT BEST 2¼ YARDS WIDE SHEETING.
12½ CENTS FOR GOOD CRASH.

From Auction, several lots of Linens, Towels, Napkins, Table Linens, at less than regular price.

9 14 mwf4p

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

RETAIL DRY GOODS,

No. 903 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 8,

FOUR CASES LINSEYS FOR LADIES WALKING SUITS.

SILK PLUSH (NEW, FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

WHITE WOOLLEN PETTICOATS.

NEW STYLE CLOAKINGS,

SILK AND WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS.

TO ALL OF WHICH HE INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION.

10 8 mwf10t

FLANNELS

AT LOW PRICES.

7-8 Domet Flannel, 30 cents.
All grades Superior White Flannels.
All grades Shaker Flannels.
RED, WHITE, AND BLUE TWILLED AND PLAIN FLANNELS.
PRICES REDUCED.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

10 8 3t Above Willow.

F. T. QUINLAN,

No. 429 SOUTH Street,

First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St.

HAS NOW OPEN,

FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS.

PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
8-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS.
FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES.
PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.
And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS,

At a little below the regular retail prices. [9 22 1m4p

OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OPEN

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE IN STYLE WILL BE ADOPTED. 10 5 3trp

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS

Of New and Desirable Styles.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

10 8 3t Above Willow.

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

Of Choice Styles,

AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

10 8 3t Above Willow.

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,

SMALL BEAN

GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,

GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

9 14 6p EIGHTH and WALNUT Sts.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

CONNECTING RAILROAD

AT THE LOW RATE OF NINETY-THREE,

BEARING INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT. FREE OF STATE TAX.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY

BY THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

If not previously disposed of on the 15th of October next, we will advance the price.

For full particulars in regard to the above Security, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD St.

9 29 tf6p

WANTED,

NOVEMBER COUPONS,

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID, AT

JAY COOKE & CO'S.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.

10 8 tf

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

BANKERS,

9 6 tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-doors sales. B. SCOTT, Jr.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

REGULAR SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, JAPANNED WARE, AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

On Tuesday Morning.

Commencing at 9½ o'clock sharp, in lots suitable for city and country retail store-keepers.

BUTTER CHURNS.

Also, at 10 o'clock, 22 Butter Churns.

VIAL CORKS.

200 gross Vial Corks. 1t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 5185 No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, LINEN, AND MILLINERY GOODS, by Catalogue, upon a credit,

On Wednesday,

October 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a general assortment of seasonable goods, which will be found well worthy of the attention of purchasers. 6 3t

LARGE SPECIAL POSITIVE SALE OF 500 LOTS EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS, BY CATALOGUE.

On Wednesday Morning,

October 10, comprising a full line of choice and new styles now landing, and never before offered, consisting in part of—

— lots newest styles embroidered jaconet and cambric edgings and insertings, from low to finest qualities.
— lots richly embroidered double jaconet and cambric bands.
— lots newest styles embroidered jaconet and cambric flouncings.
— lots embroidered braided button edgings and hemstitched cambric hdkfs.
— lots embroidered and braided linen cambric hdkfs.
— lots infants' embroidered waists and robes.
— lots ladies embroidered collar sets.
— lots plain and embroidered linen sets 10 8 2t

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN

SMYTHS'

STOCKING STORE.

Always on hand a good assortment of

ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY,
Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
Best quality imported.
GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,
All sizes, and large variety.
FRENCH CORSETS. HOOP SKIRTS,
Warranted best makes only.
KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED
GERMANTOWN WOOLS
In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
In stock and made to order.

All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at

M. & J. E. SMYTH'S,

[10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Newest styles in every variety.

CLOAKS AND FURS.

C. LEWISSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND FURS,

No. 14 South SECOND Street,

Six Doors below Market Street.

Finest Assortment of Cloaks in the City,
All of New Styles and the Best Workmanship.

The Largest Stock of Furs in the City,
All of my own Manufacture.

Ladies do not buy your Cloaks or Furs until you have examined my stock

C. LEWISSON,

No. 14 South SECOND Street,

928 fmw3m] Six doors below Market, Philadelphia.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, with little or no pain, in from 30 to 90 minutes. Apply to Dr. LESSEY, No. 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. 10 6 3t*

CARPETINGS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Just Received Per Steamer "Melita"

French and English,
Axminster, Royal,
Wilton 6-4 Velvets,
English Brussels,
Crossley Tapestries.

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH GOODS.

NEW STYLES OF

6-4 Velvets, Axminster, Wiltons and Brussels.

Carpets for Halls, with Borders.

English Oil Cloths.

English and American Three-Plies Ingrain and Venetians.

Druggets, Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Linen Crumb Cloths.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

JUST OPENED. [9 22 2m4p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 807 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.

10 3wfm3m5p

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,

In every style and variety. [9 4 3m5p

MEAD & CO.,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

TRIPLE PLATE.

MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

MEAD & CO.,

10 1mw&3mrp No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW AND ELEGANT

SHAVING AND BATHING SALOON,

No. 231 DOCK Street.

LOUIS HEINERWALD,

So long located at No. 124 Exchange Place, has removed his SHAVING AND BATHING SALOON to

No. 231 DOCK Street,

Where his friends and the public will find an establishment ELEGANTLY FITTED UP AND COMPLETE IN ALL ITS ARRANGEMENTS.

Among the improvements will be found MAYER'S PATENT MARBLE HAIR DRESSER Fountain for hot and cold water, with Silver Shampooning Pipe, Marble Wash-basins, patent new style luxurious Shaving Chairs, Oiled Walnut Furniture, and handsome fittings throughout. Its

HOT AND COLD BATHS

Will be found desirable, and a Bath and a Shave will be charged only THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

LOUIS HEINERWALD,

10 6 6t No. 231 DOCK Street.

THE QUAKER CITY

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

New arrangement for Evening Students.

Rare inducements for young men engaged during the day.

Terms for a Six Months' Course only..... $25
Penmanship and Arithmetic..... 12
Telegraphing..... 30

For particulars send for a circular. 10 6 2t*

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA

Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 10 5 3t*

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp